

crimination. They serve simply as a brake upon our impetuosity. They should not serve as an excuse for inaction.

Our goal must be to replace fear and distrust with understanding and trust.

How do we achieve it?

Communication—as between equals—is important.

Familiarity—as among equals—is important.

Education is important.

But how do we communicate, how do we get to know each other, how do we educate each other when there is stone wall resistance to even the slightest contact?

There are, of course, all of the arts which man has used to influence man since the beginning of time—and which reach their full potential in a democracy—the arts of persuasion, discussion, and debate—the power of example and experience.

There is also the rule of law—not as a primitive force, not as a harsh master, but as a stimulus, as a prod, as a standard of conduct.

We cannot legislate trust and understanding. We cannot legislate confidence. We cannot strike down fear by legislative decree. We cannot by a stroke of the legislative pen, create love and kindness in a human heart.

But we can, by wise legislation, create a climate in which men, separated by divisive differences, can learn to live together.

It is possible to establish rules to prevent abuses, to restrain the impulsive, to contain and eliminate excesses, to encourage responsible attitudes, to give support to moderation.

When men are equal before the law and are required to treat each other as such, they are more inclined to believe in such equality.

We have made legislative progress in this field in recent years. Some believe we have moved too fast; others that we have not moved fast enough. Without resolving that difference of opinion, I think it fair to say that we have moved ahead, that the movement has achieved constructive results, and that it gives promise of more progress.

In the long run, we must and will achieve basic civil liberties for all our people. Toward this end, we can do no better than to pray in the words of St. Francis:

"Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace. Where there is hatred, let me sow love.

Where there is injury, pardon.

Where there is doubt, faith.

Where there is despair, hope.

Where there is darkness, light.

Where there is sadness, joy."

SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1961

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

God of all mercies, in a violent day swept by angry forces with which unaided we cannot cope, Thou only art our strength and refuge, amid mortal ills prevailing.

As citizens of a world that carries on its sagging shoulders problems of human relationships and burdens of suffering, greater than humanity has ever before borne, make us inwardly adequate to be Thy ministers of reconciliation.

In this day of crashing systems, save us from being prophets of gloom and of doom. As we peer at the fiery destruction of the old, may there be vouchsafed to us vistas of a richer, fairer earth to be.

Rising above all that is ignoble, teach us to work together in glad harmony for the honor, safety, and welfare of our Nation and of all peoples of this awakening earth who unite in mutual good will, determined to open the gates of life more abundant for all mankind.

In the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 5, 1961, was dispensed with.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the introduction of bills and the transaction of routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations be permitted to sit during the session of the Senate today.

I also ask unanimous consent that the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee be permitted to meet at 2 p.m. today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COUNTING OF ELECTORAL VOTES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, there is a slight difference in the information which has been given to me as to the exact time when the joint session will be held, this afternoon, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Can the Chair inform the Senate on that point?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint session is scheduled for 1 p.m., this afternoon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to announce to the Senate that it is my intention to suggest the absence of a quorum at 12:40; and at 12:45 the Senate will proceed in a body to the House of Representatives, for the official count of the electoral votes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this morning I read in the press—although of course I learned a long time ago that one cannot believe all he reads in the press—that there was likely to be some controversy with respect to the electoral votes for the State of Hawaii. Does the majority leader have any information on that? Some of us do not always attend these vote countings. The vote countings heretofore have been had by various and sundry means.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Let me say to the distinguished Senator from Georgia that to the best of my knowledge the votes from the State of Hawaii have been dispatched by the Governor of Hawaii to the General Services Administration; that the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Felton Johnston—at least, last evening,

and, I am sure, also this morning—was and is in constant contact with the General Services Administration; and it is our hope that by the time we meet in the House of Representatives, the ballots from Hawaii will have been received, transferred to the proper receptacle, and made an official part of that ceremony.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator from Montana will yield further, I wish to violate a rule I have followed for many years, because I am so intrigued by that statement. Let me say incidentally that I do not like to reveal abysmal ignorance, and as a rule I do not do so. But let me ask whether we have passed a statute which gives the General Services Administration custody of the electoral votes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am revealing my own ignorance on this matter, also. But I recall a conversation I had with the Secretary of the Senate last night, and I believe he said Governor Quinn had dispatched the ballots to the General Services Administration, and Mr. Johnston had been in touch with the Administrator of that agency, so that if they do arrive in time—and it was anticipated that they would—they could be transferred to him and, I assume, put in their proper boxes and placed in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Mr. RUSSELL. The ballots to which the distinguished majority leader refers as having been dispatched by Governor Quinn confirm the latest report that the Democratic nominee carried the State of Hawaii by a small majority, do they?

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is my understanding, but I hope the Senator from Georgia will not hold me too closely to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the Chair ask whether the Senator desires to obtain a response to his inquiry.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understood the distinguished Senator from Montana to say that was his understanding, but that he was not completely assured. Probably the Chair is better advised on this subject than is the Senator from Montana, the distinguished majority leader.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The advice received by the Chair on this particular subject is only as good as that of the Parliamentarian; and the Chair knows that the Senator from Georgia and all other Senators respect the views of the Parliamentarian.

Mr. RUSSELL. I hope that the Chair and all Senators will consult the Parliamentarian, in the days ahead, and will be guided by his views.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In certain cases the Chair does.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, but only in certain cases. [Laughter.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. According to law, the General Services Administration participates in the manner the Senator has described. That is by law, not simply by precedent or custom.

Mr. RUSSELL. So we have delegated to the General Services Administration the function of receiving the electoral votes, as transmitted by the various State authorities, have we?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Chair may respond, let the Chair state that the law provides that the General Services Administration shall receive two copies of the electoral votes which are submitted by the States; and, under the law, one of those copies is made available to the Presiding Officer of the Senate, who then carries out the constitutional function of announcing the vote.

Mr. RUSSELL. Has the Chair, as the constitutional officer of the Senate, received those votes from the General Services Administration?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair received the ballots this morning from the General Services Administration; and they are in the appropriate sealed boxes, and will be carried over to the House of Representatives.

Mr. RUSSELL. Then apparently there is no truth in the rumor that there will be a controversy about those votes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if the majority leader will yield, let me say that I was quite curious about the statute that brings the General Services Administration into the picture. I have not gone back in the Record to examine the debate; but I infer that the National Archives are under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, and therefore the General Services Administrator has charge of the National Archives; and these are papers that would be committed to the National Archives; and for that reason he was brought in, under the statute, as the custodian in fact.

Mr. RUSSELL. I appreciate the Senator's casting that light on the subject.

But I must say that it would appear to me that it would be more in order, under the constitutional machinery for the counting of the electoral votes and the canvassing of the returns, for the reverse of that to happen—in other words, for the ballots to have been originally forwarded to the constitutional officers of the Congress, and by them transmitted to the General Services Administration, for perpetuation in the National Archives.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana will state it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. If there had been a question about the ballots from Hawaii, would the Senate be called upon to vote on such a matter?

The VICE PRESIDENT. According to the understanding of the Chair, if such a question were raised, the joint session would be dissolved, and the Senate would return to its Chamber, and would there consider the matter; and at the same time the House would concurrently consider the matter. Once the two bodies had concluded their deliberations and had reached their decisions, the joint session would be reconvened. If the two bodies agreed, that of course would decide the matter. If they disagreed, then, according to 3 U.S.C. 15, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Chair.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORTS ON REAPPORTIONMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, reporting, pursuant to law, that the appropriation to the Treasury Department for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement," for the fiscal year 1961, had been reapportioned indicating a need for a supplemental estimate of appropriation for increased pay costs; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, reporting, pursuant to law, that the appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," for fiscal year 1961, had been reapportioned on a basis indicating a need for a supplemental estimate of appropriation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PARTICIPATION IN RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for more effective participation in the Reserve components of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGN CONTRACTORS FROM REQUIREMENT FOR EXAMINATION-OF-RECORDS CLAUSE

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to exempt certain contracts with foreign contractors from the requirement for an examination-of-records clause (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

PAYMENT OF COSTS FOR CERTAIN U.S. NATIONALS BEFORE FOREIGN TRIBUNALS

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 1037 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize payment of costs for certain U.S. nationals before foreign tribunals (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS DISPOSAL ACT

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned long-lines communication facilities in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes

(with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON FLIGHT PAY, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

A letter from the Deputy Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on flying pay of that Department, for the period March 1, 1960, through August 31, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRAFFIC ACT, 1925

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO CREATION OF A BOARD FOR THE CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to create a Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1906, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO REMOVAL OF DANGEROUS OR UNSAFE BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove dangerous or unsafe buildings and parts thereof, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1899, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT ON FINDINGS RESULTING FROM INITIAL REVIEW OF BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM OF DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a secret report on findings resulting from initial review of the ballistic missile programs of the Department of the Air Force (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

RESERVATION BY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OF CERTAIN LANDS AT FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to reserve for use by the Department of the Army at Fort Richardson, Alaska, certain public lands in the Campbell Creek Area, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF ACT ESTABLISHING SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING SELECTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of March 24, 1948, which establishes special requirements governing the selection of superintendents of national

cemeteries (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

WITHDRAWAL FROM PUBLIC DOMAIN OF CERTAIN LANDS IN BIG DELTA AREA, ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the withdrawal from the public domain of certain lands in the Big Delta Area, Alaska, for continued use by the Department of the Army at Fort Greely, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN VICINITY OF FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the withdrawal of certain public lands 40 miles east of Fairbanks, Alaska for use by the Department of the Army as a Nike range (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

WITHDRAWAL FROM PUBLIC DOMAIN OF CERTAIN LANDS IN GRANITE CREEK AREA, ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the withdrawal from the public domain of certain lands in the Granite Creek Area, Alaska, for use by the Department of the Army at Fort Greely, Alaska, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

WITHDRAWAL FROM PUBLIC DOMAIN OF CERTAIN LANDS IN LADD-EIELSON AREA, ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the withdrawal from the public domain of certain lands in the Ladd-Eielson Area, Alaska, for use by the Department of the Army as the Yukon Command Training Site, Alaska, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION TO SUBMIT FINAL REPORT

A letter from the Chairman, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the time in which the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission shall submit its final report (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL

A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT ENTITLED "MAXIMUM DESIRABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF VEHICLES OPERATED ON THE FEDERAL-AID SYSTEM"

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Maximum Desirable Dimensions and Weights of Vehicles Operated on the Federal-Aid System," dated January 1961 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

MEMBERSHIP ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

The Vice President, as in executive session, laid before the Senate two letters from the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the nomination of Neville Miller, to fill the unexpired term of James E. Colliflower, as a member of the Board of the District of

Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, whose term expires March 3, 1961, and the nomination of Neville Miller to succeed himself as a member of that agency, for a term of 5 years, effective on and after March 4, 1961; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITION

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the recent election served to center attention on many of the obstacles which still exist to the full exercise of the franchise by all qualified Americans.

I have been giving considerable study to a number of these problems and have in preparation several proposals for improving the present situation. These will relate to such matters as voting on more than one day, the encouragement of uniform local residence laws, and the reform or abolition of the electoral college system.

Judging from the many articles and editorials, and other commentaries which I have been reading, there does appear to be very widespread dissatisfaction with many of our present election laws. This is, of course, a very vital area of our democratic process and we must proceed with great caution in devising improvements. But I have no doubt in my mind that there is a necessity for improvement, and I believe that this period immediately following the election and long prior to the next presidential election offers a particularly propitious opportunity for objective consideration of the situation.

I have been very much encouraged by a number of letters I have received on this subject. One such letter I received recently from the eighth grade citizenship education class at Washington Junior High School in Jamestown, N.Y., relating to the electoral college, contained a petition to the Congress of the United States which I would like to bring to the attention of all my colleagues. I therefore ask unanimous consent that this petition be printed at this point in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

PETITION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

We, the undersigned, students of Washington Junior High School in the city of Jamestown, county of Chautauqua, and State of New York, do respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the electors from each of the respective States for the election of the President and of the Vice President shall not be permitted to vote by the so-called unit rule for the candidate receiving the greatest popular vote in each such State in the presidential election but rather shall be obligated to cast their votes for each of the various candidates for such offices proportionate to the popular vote in such election in each such State, with the voting for the offices of the President and of the Vice President to be by the same ballot.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unani-

mous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FONG:

S. 180. A bill to authorize the appropriation of \$200,000 for use toward the construction of a U.S.S. Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FONG (for himself and Mr. Long of Hawaii):

S. 181. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make financial assistance available under such acts to persons holding leasehold interests in lands in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 182. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to make grants in cash and land to the Convalescent Hospital of Washington, D.C., Inc., for the purpose of enabling the corporation to establish a convalescent and chronic disease hospital in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 183. A bill for the relief of Mihail Zanakis; and

S. 184. A bill for the relief of Georgette D. Caskie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSH:

S. 185. A bill for the relief of Alberto L. Rodriguez; and

S. 186. A bill for the relief of Dr. William Kuo-Wei Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

S. 187. A bill to authorize the erection of a U.S. Veterans' Administration hospital in the State of Texas; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. YARBOROUGH when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSTON:

S. 188. A bill to grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service; and

S. 189. A bill to increase the equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 190. A bill for the relief of Auva Constance Lewis; and

S. 191. A bill for the relief of Sue Lee Kam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware (for himself and Mr. Boggs):

S. 192. A bill to provide for the establishment of a poultry research laboratory in the State of Delaware; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 193. A bill for the relief of Rev. Patrick Floyd; and

S. 194. A bill for the relief of Wong Bak Yen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mrs. NEUBERGER, and Mr. BARTLETT):

S. 195. A bill to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to establish policies with respect to productive capital investments of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. MORSE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 196. A bill to make the treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of certain foundations, all of which are closely associated with State colleges and universities and which act as intermediary recipients and administrators of gifts for the exclusive use

or benefit of those colleges and universities with their consent, identical with that of those institutions; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. CARLSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MANSFIELD (for Mr. HARTKE):
S. 197. A bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. MANSFIELD when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

S. 198. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land located in the State of Indiana to Clark County, Ind.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the remarks of Mr. HARTKE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ANDERSON:
S. 199. A bill to amend the act of August 6, 1956 (70 Stat. 1057), with respect to conveyances of Federal property to Indian tribes;

S. 200. A bill to amend the act entitled "An Act relative to employment for certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations," approved August 3, 1956; and

S. 201. A bill to donate to the Zuni Tribe approximately 610 acres of federally owned land; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING:
S. 202. A bill to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEATING when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CHAVEZ (for himself and Mr. ANDERSON):
S. 203. A bill to declare that the United States holds in trust for the Pueblos of Santa Ana, Zia, Jemez, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, Isleta, and San Ildefonso certain public domain lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:
S. 204. A bill to provide that section 315(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 shall not apply to candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. SCHOEPPEL):
S. 205. A bill to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SCOTT:
S. 206. A bill to give proper recognition to the distinguished service of Maj. Gen. Howard McCrum Snyder; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McGEE (for himself and Mr. HICKEY):
S. 207. A bill for the relief of Jean Goe-dicke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. Moss):
S. 208. A bill for the relief of the Smith Canning Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLOTT:
S. 209. A bill to conserve and develop certain seashores of the United States for the

public use and benefit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ALLOTT (for himself and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 210. A bill to establish a national mining and minerals policy; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HRUSKA (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. ALLOTT, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota):

S. 211. A bill to affirm and recognize the water laws of the States lying wholly or partly west of the 98th meridian; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. HRUSKA when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. PROXMIER, and Mr. WILEY):

S. 212. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SYMINGTON:
S. 213. A bill to provide for the computation of basic pay of Lt. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 214. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 215. A bill for the relief of Ennis Craft McLaren;

S. 216. A bill for the relief of SFC William H. Rieister, Jr.;

S. 217. A bill for the relief of Alessandro Gellhorn;

S. 218. A bill for the relief of Christine Fahrenbruch, a minor;

S. 219. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nobutaka Azuma; and

S. 220. A bill for the relief of Mike H. Kostelac; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY:
S. 221. A bill for the relief of Dr. Gojko D. Stula;

S. 222. A bill for the relief of Meher K. Kanga and Kersasp H. Kanga;

S. 223. A bill for the relief of Onofrio D'Amato;

S. 224. A bill for the relief of Antonio Sanchez Morillo; and

S. 225. A bill for the relief of Dr. Chien Chen Chi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:
S.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell 10 Liberty-type merchant vessels to citizens of the United States for conversion into barges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEATING:
S.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution designating February of each year as American History Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEATING when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Mr. McGEE submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3); which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 3
Whereas the United States has benefited greatly from the exchange of students between our own country and other countries

through the Fulbright Acts and Smith-Mundt Acts; and

Whereas the other nations of the world have in recent years experienced remarkable growth in the number of persons trained through the operations of these and similar programs; and

Whereas increasing the level of education of the peoples of the world is the most productive investment that the nations of the world can make for the well-being of all mankind; and

Whereas programs of international cooperation in education enhance international understanding and thereby promote the cause of peace; and

Whereas many nations or regions of the world not now possessing sufficient educational facilities, such as necessary schools, universities, colleges, and technical institutes are ready to establish, expand and improve such facilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States hereby expresses its interest in encouraging the development of international programs for the expansion and improvement of education at all levels, including provisions for teachers colleges, technical institutes, as well as other necessary schools, colleges, and universities, national or regional in scope; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress hereby recommends that the United States Government encourage the organizations of the United Nations system to develop programs for increased international cooperation in the field of education that would best serve the needs of the several member countries, as well as the cause of world peace and international economic and social development; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress hereby expresses its willingness to accept a reasonable share of the cost of bringing into operation certain aspects of such programs through the use of foreign currencies available for these uses, or otherwise as may prove suitable and desirable.

RESOLUTIONS

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS TO MAKE CERTAIN STUDIES RELATIVE TO ECONOMIC OPERATIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. JACKSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 20); which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations:

S. RES. 20

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Government Operations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, to make studies as to the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches of the Government with particular reference to:

(1) the effectiveness of the present organizational structures and operational methods of agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government at all levels in the formulation, coordination, and execution of an integrated national policy for the solution of the problems of survival with which the free world is confronted in the contest with world communism;

(2) the capacity of such structures and methods to utilize with maximum effective-

ness the skills, talents, and resources of the Nation in the solution of those problems; and

(3) development of whatever legislative and other proposals or means may be required whereby such structures and methods can be reorganized or otherwise improved to be more effective in formulating, coordinating, and executing an integrated national policy, and to make more effective use of the sustained, creative thinking of our ablest citizens for the solution of the full range of problems facing the free world in the contest with world communism.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, from February 1, 1961, to January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized:

(1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable;

(2) to employ upon a temporary basis and fix the compensation of technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority of the committee is authorized at its discretion to select one such person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and shall receive compensation at an annual gross rate not less by more than \$1,400 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and

(3) with the prior consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize on a reimbursable basis the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any department or agency of the Government.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$75,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE TO INVESTIGATE POSTAL SERVICE, LIFE INSURANCE AND HEALTH BENEFITS, AND CAREER SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Mr. JOHNSTON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 21); which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. RES. 21

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdictions specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to—

(1) The postal service, particularly with respect to (a) the complete reorganization of the entire postal rate structure, (b) the establishment of better service to the public, and (c) the operation of the postal establishment with greater efficiency and economy;

(2) The operation of the Federal employees' group life insurance and health benefits program to establish their effectiveness and determine the extent of their financial stability; and

(3) The establishment of guidelines to fix boundaries for keeping positions in the career service and for identifying those which clearly should be filled without regard to civil service procedures.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1961, to

January 31, 1962, inclusive, is authorized to (1) make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$1,200 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$65,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL CLERICAL ASSISTANT FOR COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. JOHNSTON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 22); which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service is authorized, from February 1, 1961, through January 31, 1962, to employ one additional clerical assistant to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 4, 80th Congress, approved February 19, 1947, as amended.

DEATH OF LATE REPRESENTATIVE EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. SALTONSTALL submitted a resolution (S. Res. 23) relating to the death of Hon. Edith Nourse Rogers, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. SALTONSTALL, which appears under a separate heading.)

A U.S. VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL IN SOUTH TEXAS

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the erection of a U.S. Veterans' Administration hospital in south Texas.

The veterans to be served are among the 1,500,000 residents of a 40-county area covering over 40,000 square miles. Most of the territory is in the 14th and 15th Congressional Districts south of San Antonio. This area now has no Veterans' Administration hospital. It includes 3 of the 11 most populous counties in our State. It is in the area of the lower Rio Grande Valley, with extensive irrigation, citrus farms, and inhabited by many people, including elderly people, who enjoy living in that salubrious climate. The

population of the area is one of the most rapidly expanding in the State.

This vast area where this hospital is needed is 20 times larger than the entire State of Rhode Island, and is bigger than a half dozen other States in the Union. In all this area there is not a single veterans' hospital, which means that some veterans have to travel more than 400 miles to receive medical attention.

There have been cases where veterans died traveling from this area to Veterans' Administration hospitals. There have been many cases where veterans have been denied hospitalization benefits because they were unable to make the long trip to the nearest facility.

In this area the climate is much warmer than other areas of the State, and there are many complaints from veterans that they do not do as well when they are taken away to colder areas for hospitalization.

The bill I am introducing today is S. 457, which I introduced in the 86th Congress. It empowers the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a suitable site for the hospital and authorizes erection and operation of a 300-bed facility.

Construction of the South Texas Veterans Hospital has been repeatedly urged by the South Texas Veterans Alliance, an organization representing all veterans groups in the 14th and 15th Congressional Districts.

While location of the hospital will be decided by normal administrative procedure, it is important to note that a very kind lady has offered to donate property for a veterans hospital site, a beautiful lakeside site of over 140 acres worth over a half million dollars, if the hospital is created and erected on this site.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill providing for the construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital in south Texas be printed in the body of the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MILLER in the chair). The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill is ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 187) to authorize the erection of a U.S. Veterans' Administration hospital in the State of Texas, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide for the furnishing of general medical and surgical facilities to veterans entitled to hospitalization or domiciliary care, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a suitable site in south Texas, and to contract for the erection thereon of a hospital with a capacity of three hundred beds, together with the necessary auxiliary structures, mechanical equipment, domiciliary and outpatient dispensary facilities, and accommodations for all personnel; and the Administrator is authorized and directed to acquire the necessary vehicles, furniture, equipment, and accessories to be used in the maintenance and operation of such

hospital. The Administrator is authorized to accept gifts or donations to assist in defraying the costs of constructing and equipping such hospital.

SEC. 2. In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum of \$26,000 per bed.

POULTRY RESEARCH LABORATORY, DELAWARE

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I introduce today, on behalf of the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. Boggs] and myself, a bill, the purpose of which is to establish a disease and nutritional research center for the Delmarva Peninsula to be located in or adjacent to the substation farm of the University of Delaware, near Georgetown, Del.

The poultry industry is the most important agricultural enterprise in Delaware and the Delmarva Peninsula.

The largest portion of the industry is broiler production, with its associated feed, hatchery, and transportation industries.

In Delaware alone, between 65 and 95 million broilers have been produced annually for the past decade, representing a gross income between \$50 and \$70 million. The Delmarva area produced 180 million broilers in 1957, with a feed bill of \$67 million, a payroll of \$45 million, and other costs on a comparable scale.

Despite great strides in efficiency of production, a major problem in the industry is that of reducing costs of production so that birds can be sold profitably. Such efficiency requires further improvement in feed conversion ratio, disease control, feed handling, housing, management, and financing.

A recent publication by the Institute of American Poultry Industries of Chicago, Ill., states that the value of poultry condemned by U.S. inspection service in 1959 was estimated to be \$90 million and about 75 percent of this was because of air sac infection, one of the diseases that need further research.

There are many diseases of poultry prevalent on the Eastern Shore which are of great importance to the industry.

In addition, there are other problems which we feel have a direct influence on the disease incidence in the area, and which it would seem of paramount importance to investigate simultaneously or concurrently with the disease aspects, all of which no doubt adversely affect the economics of the poultry industry on the Eastern Shore. These are nutrition, genetics, housing, and other management practices. It has been shown in work recently undertaken that these factors play a highly significant role in disease incidence and losses from condemnations.

Recognizing that the diseases and other factors cited may be of great economic importance to the industry on the Eastern Shore, it is also well to point out that some phases of research will always yield data of importance toward a solution of the problems to the industry throughout the United States. Conse-

quently, any research data in this area would complement that in other areas of the country.

Since nutrition and management are also major factors in the production of broilers, one of the greatest potentials for gains in economy of production is probable from research in this area.

A research laboratory such as the one proposed in the bill Senator Boggs and I are introducing for the study of disease and nutritional problems of poultry will not only benefit the Delmarva area, but will benefit the entire poultry industry.

In introducing this bill, it should be pointed out that the poultry industry is one of the few segments of agriculture which are not being subsidized by the U.S. Government.

Government cooperation, however, in a disease and nutritional research center is helping these farmers in an area in which they cannot operate alone.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 192) to provide for the establishment of a poultry research laboratory in the State of Delaware, introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware (for himself and Mr. Boggs), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

CAPITAL BUDGET FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as I have several times before, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide a capital budget for the Federal Government. It calls for the submission of figures as a part of the budget which will show the division between expenditures for capital investments and expenditures for operating expenses. Under its terms, these figures would not replace any part of the present budget, but would be an addition to it.

The measure I am offering is the same as S. 1244, which I sponsored last year with several of my colleagues. Two similar bills were introduced in the House of Representatives by my colleagues from Oregon, the Honorable EDITH GREEN, of the Third District, and the Honorable AL ULLMAN, of Oregon's Second District. Hearings were held on these measures on June 8 last year by the Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations.

It was brought out at these hearings that the Eisenhower administration was opposed to the capital budget, as it has been since it took office in 1952. It was also clear that supporters of the capital budget were prepared to revise the bill in some respects in an effort to meet some of the administration's objections.

However, we will soon have a new administration. The platform upon which it was elected says this about the capital budget and its relationship to natural resources:

Long-range programing of the Nation's resource development is essential. We favor creation of a Council of Advisers on Resources

and Conservation, which will evaluate and report annually upon our resource needs and progress.

We shall put budgeting for resources on a businesslike basis, distinguishing between operating expense and capital investment, so that the country can have an accurate picture of the costs and returns.

The heart of my bill provides that in the estimates transmitted to Congress under section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, the President shall distinguish between operating expenditures and capital investments of the Government, and further set forth the productive capital investments, including mortgage loans, which have a useful life of 10 years or more.

It further provides that obligations issued to finance productive capital investments shall not be considered a part of the public debt for the purpose of limitations on the public debt.

Finally, it directs the Council of Economic Advisers to include in its recommendations to the President, and the President to include in his economic report, a minimum and maximum program of proposed capital investments for the next fiscal year, and a 6-year projection of such proposed investments.

It is my hope that the incoming Kennedy administration will give prompt attention to the subject matter of this bill. Its introduction will serve as a basis for a report and recommendation by the new Budget Bureau, and other affected agencies.

One of the great hopes offered by the election of Senator Kennedy is the hope for a revival of the flagging development of the country's natural resources. But in such other major areas of public investment as housing, the Nation is also awaiting a renewal of interest and effort by the Federal level of our Government.

A capital budget is nothing more than a tool which enables the public to get a clear picture of those expenditures which will be recovered. It is a reform recommended by the first Hoover Commission which remains to be put into effect. It deserves prompt attention by the Congress and by the new administration.

I hope we will soon have either a report on the measure I am now offering, or a new proposal for a capital budget from the Kennedy administration.

I send the bill to the desk and ask that it be printed at this point.

I also ask that it be on the table until Friday of next week to enable other Senators who may wish to do so to join as cosponsors.

I will ask that the bill be allowed to remain at the desk until Friday of next week to enable other Senators who may wish to join as cosponsors to do so, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement in explanation of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and will lie on the desk as requested; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 195) to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to establish policies with respect to productive capital investments of the Government, introduced by Mr. MORSE (for himself and other Sena-

tors), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Government Operations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Employment Act Amendments of 1961."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Employment Act of 1946 is amended by inserting "(a)" after the section number and by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(b) To assist in achieving these objectives it is the further policy of the Federal Government (1) to distinguish between its operating expenditures and capital investments, (2) to exclude certain productive capital investments from the public debt, and (3) to retire the public debt."

FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SEC. 3. Section 4(c) of such Act (relating to the duties and functions of the Council of Economic Advisers) is amended by changing the designation of paragraph (5) to (6) and inserting after paragraph (4) a new paragraph (5) to read as follows:

"(5) to evaluate each year the Federal budgetary situation as related to the prospective gross national product and other economic indicators and needs, and to recommend, for inclusion in the Economic Report, a minimum and maximum program of proposed capital investments, including, on a segregated basis, productive capital investments for the next fiscal year, and a six-year projection of such proposed investments;"

CAPITAL BUDGET

SEC. 4. (a) Such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 6. (a) In transmitting to Congress the estimates called for in section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended, the President shall also—

"(1) to the extent and in such detail as he shall designate by Executive order (and so far as practicable consistent with the practices of the Internal Revenue Service) distinguish between operating expenditures and capital investments of the Government, and further set forth the productive capital investments, including mortgage loans, which have a useful economic life of more than ten years and which are revenue producing or self-liquidating in nature;

"(2) advise the Congress as to the progress made in identifying and computing capital investments and more particularly such productive capital investments; and in computing the public debt exclude therefrom an amount equal to such productive capital investments;

"(3) advise the Congress as to a minimum and maximum program of proposed capital investments, including, on a segregated basis, productive capital investments for the next fiscal year, and a six-year projection of such proposed investments; and

"(4) advise the Congress as to the amount of the public debt as computed in accordance with this section and of the effect of the proposed budgetary program upon the retirement of the public debt.

"(b) The amount of obligations issued to finance productive capital investments shall not be considered a part of the public debt for the purpose of limitations on the public debt contained in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall be effective with respect to each budget transmitted to the Congress pursuant to section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended, after the date of enactment of this Act.

APPLICATION OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATION CONTROL ACT

SEC. 5. The provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, with respect to budgets, reporting, auditing, and accounting, shall apply to the functions exercised by any officer or agency of the Government proposing the investment of Federal bond proceeds in productive capital, to the same extent as applicable to wholly owned Government corporations.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE ACT OF 1954, RELATING TO GIFTS TO INSTITUTIONS

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I introduce a bill which would remove an inequity in the application of section 170 (b) (1) (A) (ii), Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which allows deduction of up to 30 percent of a donor's adjusted gross income if the extra 10 percent comprises gifts to educational institutions.

Thirty or more State universities and land-grant colleges are now blocked, either wholly or in part, from the benefit of this section. These institutions are ones which receive and administer private gifts through separately incorporated foundations, either by necessity or preference.

Schools are defined in the code as having a faculty and students, granting degrees, et cetera. Inasmuch as the endowment association is closely associated with the University of Kansas, and this situation is true in many of our other similar schools, a specific favorable ruling was received from the Bureau of Internal Revenue in 1956, which permitted contributors to the association to take the maximum tax deductibility of 30 percent of adjusted gross income on their gifts.

This year the Bureau of Internal Revenue changed this ruling so that donations to the endowment associations no longer qualify for 30-percent deductibility, but only for 20-percent deductibility.

An inequity results because section 170 (b) (1) (A) applies only to gifts made directly to the specified institutions. Gifts made to separate foundations for the exclusive use or benefit of particular educational institutions do not qualify for the extra 10-percent treatment—Revenue Ruling 60-110, March 28, 1960—even where the recipient foundations are the designated gift-receiving agencies of the affected universities.

There are 44 or more such gift-intermediary foundations associated with State universities and land-grant colleges. Each such foundation serves one particular university and is controlled by its parent institution in practice, although not in law.

At least 14 universities in 9 States cannot receive or administer private gifts without the services of such gift-intermediary foundations. In these cases, some element in State law prevents the corporate university from receiving or administering private gifts as specified by donors. In most cases, however, such foundations exist at the preference or for the convenience of their parent universities rather than by absolute necessity.

In order to preserve the original intent of section 170 (b) (1) (A) (ii), it is proposed that amendment be made to section 503 (b) (2)—which defines the educational institutions which may benefit from the extra 10-percent rule—to provide for gift-intermediary foundations of the type here described.

I realize that tax legislation must originate in the House of Representatives, and I sincerely hope that, once legislation of this type is approved by the House, we may get early action in the Senate.

Action on the proposed amendment is so urgent that I expect to offer it as an amendment to the first bill dealing with tax legislation that comes before the Finance Committee from the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with a general statement of reasons favoring the proposal, be made a part of these remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 196) to make the treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of certain foundations, all of which are closely associated with State colleges and universities and which act as intermediary recipients and administrators of gifts for the exclusive use or benefit of those colleges and universities with the consent, identical with that of those institutions, introduced by Mr. CARLSON, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 503 (b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the definition of educational organizations) is amended by inserting "Either—(A)" at the beginning of the paragraph, by inserting "or" at the end of the paragraph, and by inserting after the paragraph the following new subparagraph:

"(B) an organization operated substantially to receive and hold, invest, administer or expend property, less expenses, exclusively for the use or benefit of a particular educational organization of the type described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph and in section 511 (a) (2) (B) (relating to State colleges and universities), except that no organization may qualify under this subparagraph if it disburses funds in a manner unacceptable to the said educational organization."

The statement presented by Mr. CARLSON is as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT OF REASONS FAVORING THE PROPOSAL

The attached amendment to section 503 (b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is proposed on behalf of a number of State universities and land-grant colleges which have separate foundations acting as their designated agents for receiving and administering endowment funds and other gifts. The present wording of section 170 (b) (1) (A) (ii) of the code has made it impossible for some of these universities to benefit from the extra 10-percent deduction rule which Congress meant they should enjoy. This

amendment is thus proposed to remove an unintended inequity.

In enacting the extra 10-percent provision, Congress intended this special benefit specifically for colleges and universities, churches and associations of churches, and hospitals, and these alone. It did not wish to include quasi-educational organizations which might be charitable, wholly worthy and exempt, but are not actually schools. It meant specifically to exclude charitable foundations not directly associated with particular colleges and universities, even though all the benefices of such a foundation might be for educational purposes. Section 170(b) (1) (A) (ii) was therefore written narrowly, applying only to gifts made directly to colleges and universities—not, as usually provided with respect to gift deductibility elsewhere in the code, gifts made for the use of such institutions. (For further discussion of the congressional intent, see appendix D.)

Congress did not realize that there are some State universities and land-grant colleges which rarely if ever receive gifts directly. Some of these institutions are legally prohibited from receiving gifts—gifts meant for them must go to the State, for instance, which is not thereby obligated to use the funds so received for the university—but most of them prefer to receive private support through intermediary foundations rather than being obligated to do so. The exact reasons for this practice vary from State to State, but typically include such factors as administrative simplicity, removal from any possible political involvement, and investment flexibility.

Where a State university or land-grant college has such an intermediary foundation which handles gift funds on its behalf, that institution is now either denied outright the benefit of section 170(b) (1) (A) (ii), or able to enjoy it only by altering its preferred procedures. The Internal Revenue Service has, in Revenue Ruling 60-110 (Mar. 28, 1960), denied the extra 10-percent privilege to university foundations of this type, since legally such foundations are separate corporations. Gifts to them are thus not legally gifts to a university, even though, in fact, they are.

These intermediary foundations are integral, essential parts of their universities in all practical respects. They perform a group of functions which are handled through regular administrative offices at other colleges and universities. They receive gifts, both for current use and for endowment; enter into contracts, and receive funds as trustees; manage properties and investments; acquire campus land and erect university buildings; and administer student loan programs, scholarships, and faculty projects. One such foundation is in the unusual position of being the legal owner of much of its university's campus land and buildings. In general these foundations do a variety of things which are normal, accepted functions of colleges and universities. They merely do them through separate corporations rather than through the university corporation.

There are many historical, legal, and operating links between these foundations and their parent institutions. Most such foundations were set up at the instigation of university presidents or chancellors. University presidents or their representatives are commonly included on the boards and executive committees of the foundations. In practice, although not generally as a legal requirement, the foundations disburse funds only as specifically desired by the university administration. Alumni of the institution predominate on the board of such a foundation. Each of the foundations serves one particular tax-supported college or university.

To illustrate these points specifically, attached as appendixes A, B, and C are detailed descriptions, respectively, of the Kan-

sas University Endowment Association, the University of Nebraska Foundation, and the University of Oklahoma Foundation, Inc. These three examples, chosen from the same part of the country to minimize any question of regional differences, illustrate the functions and diversity of such organizations.

There are known to be at least 44, but probably fewer than 100, such foundations in the United States. Of these, the foundations of at least 14 institutions in 9 States (Iowa, Kansas, New York, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) are especially affected because of some specific legal impediment concerning the receipt, investment, or administration of gift funds by the corporate universities supported by those States.

The actual effect of the present inequity has varied widely from university to university. The problem is most important to those foundations now doing the best jobs of attracting private support for their universities, since the extra 10 percent deductibility factor has practical meaning only to the prospective donor of an exceptionally large gift. Such donors come most often to the alert fund raising officers who find them. Some foundations have never had prospective donors whose gifts were of such size that the extra 10 percent had a practical effect. For those who have had prospective large gifts lost or delayed by the present inequity, however, the situation has been especially painful because it adversely affects the most important gifts—the biggest ones.

It is proposed by the attached amendment to remove this inequity by specifically qualifying gift-intermediary foundations closely associated with publicly supported colleges and universities, where the disbursements made by the foundations have university approval.

Amendment is proposed to section 503(b) (2), the paragraph which defines the educational organizations which may benefit from section 170(b) (1) (A) (ii), rather than to the latter section because this seems a more workable way of preserving the original intent of section 170(b) (1) (A). Amending the latter could weaken the intended general distinction between gifts "to" and gifts "for the use of" educational institutions. This distinction should, we believe, be preserved. We propose an exception specifically and only for gift-intermediary foundations closely associated with State universities, land-grant colleges and other tax-supported colleges and universities. Without this exception, the institutions themselves cannot fully benefit from a provision intended for them.

VOLUNTARY PENSION PLANS BY SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS—CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO CLARK COUNTY, IND.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], I introduce two bills for appropriate reference and ask that the statements accompanying them be incorporated at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statements will be printed in the RECORD.

The bills, introduced by Mr. MANSFIELD (for Mr. HARTKE), were received, read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

To the Committee on Finance:
S. 197. A bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals.

The statement of Mr. HARTKE accompanying the above bill is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HARTKE

I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to encourage self-employed individuals to establish voluntary pension plans.

This legislation simply permits self-employed individuals to take care of their retirement needs during their working years. It will give to the self-employed the same benefits of our tax laws which are now enjoyed by employees of businesses and corporations. The benefits of the bill are much more modest than those given to corporation employees and officers, since there is a limitation placed on the amount which self-employed individuals may contribute to a retirement plan.

Legislation encouraging thrift and self-reliance has always been looked upon with favor by American citizens. We encourage corporations and businesses to provide retirement plans for their employees, but self-employed individuals have been left out. This legislation will encourage them to provide for their retirement needs themselves. This will encourage individual initiative.

We have delayed action in this field too long. I earnestly hope that it will be possible for the Senate Finance Committee to begin hearings on this legislation early this year so that we may take final action before the end of this session.

To the Committee on Armed Services:
S. 198. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land located in the State of Indiana to Clark County, Ind.

The statement of Mr. HARTKE accompanying the above bill is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HARTKE

I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for the transfer of certain property currently within the possession of the Department of the Army to Clark County, Ind. Upon accomplishment of the transfer, the land will be designated for the use and disposition of the 4-H Club of the county.

It was my pleasure to introduce legislation of a similar nature in the closing days of the last session of Congress.

The State of Indiana is one which possesses a proud and noble agricultural heritage. Agriculture has been a strong facet in the economy of Indiana, and Indiana has been a substantial contributor to the agricultural betterment of the United States.

But the maintenance of such productivity is allowed only by the development of the skills of our young farmers.

It is my hope, that the transfer of this land might effect a more compatible means of education and development of the young agricultural minds of Indiana, and I strongly urge that Congress take favorable action upon this bill in order that the needed facilities may be at the disposal of the Clark County 4-H Club.

DEFENSE OF CERTAIN SUITS AGAINST FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment.

Incredible as it may seem, under existing law, a postal worker who is involved in an accident while driving a Government truck during the course of

his duties can be held personally liable for any damages. This is a manifestly unjust situation that should be corrected at the earliest possible date.

I have long sought a remedy for this inequitable situation which has in the past been remedied only on an individual basis by private legislation.

A study was made of the best way to effect this change during the last session of the Congress, but unfortunately, and inadvertently I fear, the measure last year was amended in such a way as to make it inconsistent with the body of Federal law and practice in the field of tort claims.

This bill, in the form in which I am now introducing it, should be satisfactory on all counts. No longer will the postal employees, or any other Federal workers in a similar position have to be tried in a personal capacity. The Government will bear the defense costs and assume the liability as determined in a Federal court. These cases will be tried in a Federal district court under the Federal Tort Claims Act. This should not work any great hardship upon the plaintiff, but it should for the first time provide adequate and equitable protection for the drivers of postal vehicles. I urge all my colleagues to give their support to this worthwhile and much needed legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 202) to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. KEATING, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2679 of title 28, United States Code, is amended (1) by inserting the subsection symbol "(a)" at the beginning thereof and (2) by adding immediately following such subsection (a) as hereby so designated, four new subsections as follows:

"(b) The remedy by suit against the United States as provided by section 1346 (b) of this title for damage to property or for personal injury, including death, resulting from the operation by any employee of the Government of any motor vehicle while acting within the scope of his office or employment, shall hereafter be exclusive of any other civil action or proceeding by reason of the same subject matter against the employee or his estate whose act or omission gave rise to the claim.

"(c) The Attorney General shall defend any civil action or proceeding brought in any court against any employee of the Government or his estate for any such damage or injury. The employee against whom such civil action or proceeding is brought shall deliver within such time after date of service or knowledge of service as determined by the Attorney General, all process served upon him or an attested true copy thereof to his immediate superior or to

whomever was designated by the head of his department to receive such papers and such person shall promptly furnish copies of the pleadings and process therein to the United States attorney for the district embracing the place wherein the proceeding is brought to the Attorney General, and to the head of his employing Federal agency.

"(d) Any such civil action or proceeding commenced in a State court shall be removed without bond at any time before trial by the Attorney General to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place wherein it is pending and the proceedings deemed a tort action brought against the United States under the provisions of this title and all references thereto. Should a United States district court determine on a hearing on a motion to remand held before a trial on the merits that the case so removed is one in which a remedy by suit within the meaning of subsection (b) of this section is not available against the United States, the case shall be remanded to the State court.

"(e) The Attorney General may compromise or settle any claim asserted in such civil action or proceeding in the manner provided in section 2677, and with the same effect."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall be deemed to be in effect six months after the enactment hereof but any rights or liabilities then existing shall not be affected.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend title 28, entitled 'Judiciary and Judicial Procedure', of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 315(A) OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I submit a bill for introduction and for appropriate reference.

I might say to the Members of the Senate that last year I sponsored a bill to amend section 315(a) of the Communications Act which would allow the networks of the country to proceed to make time available to presidential and vice-presidential candidates in the election which has just become history, and concerning which some more history will shortly be made on the other side of the Capitol.

I have consulted many persons involved in this matter, including both political parties. The bill I introduced last year to amend the section was temporary; it provided only for the campaign just past.

In order to bring the matter before the Senate again, I am reintroducing the amendment to the Communications Act, section 315(a), which would make the amendment permanent and would allow availability of time for presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 204) to provide that section 315(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 shall not apply to candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

USE OF TELEVISION STATIONS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, today I am reintroducing on behalf of the senior Senator from the State of Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPLE], and myself, the measure designed to help activate many of our idle educational television channels.

This measure which passed the Senate during the 86th Congress would allocate \$1 million to each State and the District of Columbia toward the purchase or installation of equipment to get educational television stations on the air. None of the appropriation authorized could be used for personnel or program service.

As this measure is presented again to the Senate, I recall the article written for the National Association of Educational Broadcasters Journal and printed in the May-June 1960 edition:

We have our race for space. We have shown haste to face the missile gap. However, thus far, we have set no pace to erase the gap in educational television which measures almost two-thirds of our Nation in breadth.

Many contend that we have given our educators more advice than funds, more students than desks, more technology to teach than we have modern tools to teach it, including educational television.

On April 14, 1952, the Federal Communications Commission set aside 242 channels for noncommercial educational stations. Now that number has been increased to 257. Less than 55 stations are on the air today.

During that same period, what has happened in other fields?

Both Russia and America have placed satellites in orbit, launched deep space thrusts, made supersonic missiles operational, adapted atomic propulsion to water navigation.

Our travelers have become accustomed to crossing the continent in less than 4 hours and the Atlantic Ocean during daylight hours. But two-thirds of our students have progressed eight grades without having educational television available to them.

For the one-third of the Nation's school population which has used educational television, the experience has been most rewarding and promising. To know exactly how rewarding and promising, you should have sat with me in my Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee room a year ago.

Had you been a parent listening, you would have heard other parents tell how their children had gained in knowledge through educational television.

Had you been a teacher, you would have heard eager fellow educators telling what a tool the medium is when applied as a teaching supplement.

Had you been a lawmaker, the problems of utilizing educational television properly would have been most revealing and heart touching.

You would have learned of innumerable community meetings held, countless conferences convened, reams of minutes taken, and many sound conclusions reached.

Testifying before my committee were those who had channels allocated but not activated. Those who had stations in service. Those who had seen educational television in service elsewhere and now wanted it for their areas, their children.

There was no shortage of desire for an educational television station. Nor was any lessening of need indicated. Only a shortage of dollars was indicated to buy equipment, install it, get the picture into the classroom.

The dollars trouble me, as they do you.

Those offering testimony saw in my measure, S. 12, being reintroduced in the Senate today, a chance to obtain part of the dollars they need. This help, they felt, can spell the difference between having a channel which is allocated but unused or a channel beaming programs to students.

Each witness knew that even \$1 million allocated to each State and the District of Columbia, as provided by the Magnuson measure, would not stretch far. They knew the dollars supplied could be used only to buy equipment or install it. After the station was on the air, no Federal funds under the Magnuson Act could be used for either personnel or program service.

But they must have equipment before programs. The equipment must be installed. So they were for my bill. They thought it should be speedy. That no time be wasted getting the program in operation.

That was a year ago.

I have been fighting for this legislation for the past 4 years. This was a logical next step, since we had won the battle to have these channels reserved exclusively for educational purposes.

If this effort meets with success and we can immediately double or triple the number of educational stations now on the air, considering that we now have less than 55, this can be an important step forward.

If every community could proceed as did my home city of Seattle, then the problem could be lessened.

Loren Stone, who directs channel 9, Seattle, tells me that the \$1 per student contribution made by the majority of school districts, King County, and Seattle city schools, coupled with the same payment from Seattle University and Seattle Pacific College provides about two-thirds of the station's annual budget. The other one-third comes from the University of Washington. Other areas have tried much the same plan with varying degrees of success.

But in Seattle it works.

Cutting down operational costs there is the arrangement for the University of Washington to provide studio and office facilities on the campus, and, through the school of communications, to make students available to augment the station's small professional staff. Housing for the station transmitter is provided at Edison Technical School and Edison's students maintain and operate the facility.

However, at channel 9's start, capital funds came almost exclusively from out-

side the local educational group. The Fund for Adult Education, an independent agency created by the Ford Foundation, made a grant to the station of \$150,000, upon the condition the station raise double that amount in local matching funds. Commercial television station KING-TV, owned by Mrs. Scott Bullitt made a gift of television equipment, including a transmitter, two camera chains, a tower, and many other useful items valued at \$121,963. A community-wide drive for funds produced \$33,441. The Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. made a grant of \$10,000 to the station as being one of the first 10 educational television stations to commence broadcasting. The University of Washington provided studio and building facilities, which for purposes of the required matching funds, have been valued at \$275,000.

Through this supercommunity effort and the humanitarian gesture by Mrs. Bullitt, we now have "Calculus," a half-hour three-times-a-week series for accelerated mathematics students going to our high school seniors in the Seattle-King County area.

Our third graders get "Panchito y los Animales," a quarter-hour three-times-a-week series in the Spanish language.

Junior high students studying Washington State history can look up from their books to catch "Reliving the Past," a weekly series carried on channel 9.

The "Listen and Say" basic speech and reading program commands wide attention in our primary classes.

To permit the greatest possible elasticity, the classroom teacher can pluck from the air the individual program best suited for her room at the time she wants it because each of the in-school programs are repeated two or three times during the day or week. These repeats are made from kinescopes made of the programs in channel 9's studios. Thus repeats are possible in future years and loans are possible to schools outside the station's coverage area.

Loren Stone informs me that channel 9 has an evening schedule including an hour for children from 7 to 8, an hour of telecourses from 8 to 9, and an hour of general cultural and informational programs for adults and the entire family from 9 to 10.

Each of you has an example to draw upon from the nearest educational station. Perhaps you, as I, have talked with children who view the programs, use the facility to give new meaning to textbook pages, learn by seeing as well as hearing.

Actually, one cannot know the full meaning nor potential of educational television until you have sat down with the student, the teacher, the parent, and talk concrete results.

The results are eloquent.

So was Dean Gordon Sabine, of Michigan State University, when he told my committee last year:

The educational needs of the United States have so far outstripped the educational capabilities of the Nation that we must have educational television to help us win the fight to educate a whole people. Without it, we surely are defeated.

Then the words uttered by Richard B. Hull, director of radio and television broadcasting for the Ohio State University in Columbus still echo in the hearing room:

With the kind of Federal aid which S. 12 provides, aid which specifically forbids any kind of Federal direction or control, a "grassroots" educational television development at the State level for the first time becomes possible, and the electronics mass media, already harnessed to the purposes of business and industry can become available to education.

This testimony, and thousands of words in the same vein, give stature to the hearing record on S. 12. They gave impetus to the measure when it passed the Senate.

But the only real satisfaction can come when the electronic picture tube lights up in those classrooms in the other two-thirds of our Nation to let those students have this vibrant, vital new educational supplement that is television.

Until these tubes glow, our job remains unfinished.

I wish to let the bill remain on the desk so that the names of additional sponsors may be added to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair ask the Senator how long he wishes the bill to lie on the desk?

Mr. MAGNUSON. At least 3 or 4 days; at least until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, because many Senators will not be here over the weekend.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Four days, then?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk as requested.

The bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. SCHOEPPEL), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PROTECTION OF WATER RIGHTS OF STATES

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague [Mr. CURTIS], the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to affirm and recognize the water laws of the States lying wholly or partly west of the 98th meridian.

Mr. President, on two previous occasions, like bills on the same subject have been introduced in this body.

It is considered necessary to give legislative assurance of the integrity of western water rights, in view of the adverse implications arising from recent Supreme Court decisions, in particular in the case of *Federal Power Commission v. Oregon* (349 U.S. 435 (1955)).

Much discussion and effort have already been devoted to the question. There are on file reports from departments and agencies having programs or interests connected with western water

rights. It comes as no surprise to find that divergent views on such legislation were expressed. But a concern for reasonable protection of Federal programs and interests—which, incidentally, this bill provides for—should not altogether hold up legislative action and thus deprive persons in reclamation States of the needed assurance of their vested property rights in the use of water.

I send the bill to the desk, Mr. President, with the request that it be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 211) to affirm and recognize the water laws of the States lying wholly or partly west of the 98th meridian, introduced by Mr. HRUSKA (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield for a question?

Mr. HRUSKA. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The purpose of the bill is to protect the States' water rights. Let me ask whether in any way the bill would modify the so-called O'Mahoney-Milliken amendment in the Flood Control Act of 1944.

Mr. HRUSKA. It is not my recollection that it does; I do not think it touches that part of it at all.

For the information of the Senator from South Dakota, let me say that the bill I am now introducing is the same, in its provisions, as the one introduced 4 years ago by Senator Barrett, of Wyoming. That will identify the bill with the Senator's recollection, I am sure.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If that is the bill, I wish to commend the Senator from Nebraska for introducing it; and I would be happy to be associated with him in sponsoring the bill.

Mr. HRUSKA. I shall be happy to have the name of the Senator from South Dakota included as a cosponsor.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC FROM UNSANITARY MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators McCARTHY, PROXMIRE, WILEY, and myself I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill which is designed to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce.

This proposal, aside from minor technical changes to clarify the wording of several provisions, is identical to the milk sanitation bill which I introduced in the 86th Congress. Representative LESTER JOHNSON, of Wisconsin, has introduced the same measure in the House of Representatives.

During the last session of Congress, extensive hearings were held on this proposed legislation by the Subcommittee on Health, of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and by the House Subcommittee on Health and Safety;

and during those hearings the proposal was discussed in detail.

By establishing the United States Public Health Service's proven milk code as the quality yardstick for milk moving in interstate trade, the National Milk Sanitation Act would eliminate the use of arbitrary local health standards as trade barriers against the shipment of high-quality milk from one State to another. Currently, many eastern and southern milk markets are hemmed in by sanitary standards which do more to protect local milk monopolies than to protect the public health.

Milk and milk products are the only agricultural products prevented from moving freely in interstate commerce. This is obviously unfair to producers who live in areas, such as in Minnesota and Wisconsin, that provide the ideal conditions for volume production. It is also unfair to the consuming public to deny them the benefits resulting from the free flow of trade.

The National Milk Sanitation Act is intended to bring commerce in milk and milk products out of the 19th century into the present day, for the betterment of the general welfare.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this legislative proposal be printed at the conclusion of these remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 212) to amend the Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce, without unduly burdening such commerce, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Milk Sanitation Act".

SEC. 2. The Public Health Service Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

"TITLE VIII—MILK SANITATION

"Congressional findings

"SEC. 801. The Congress hereby finds that the sanitary control of fluid milk and certain milk products is necessary to protect the public health and recognizes that the exercise of such sanitary control is primarily the responsibility of State and local governments, but that no State or local government has the right to obstruct the free movement in interstate commerce of milk and milk products of high sanitary quality by use of unnecessary sanitary requirements or other health regulations.

"Definitions

"SEC. 802. For purposes of this title—

"(1) The term 'milk' means the lacteal secretion, practically free from colostrum, obtained (A) by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, which contains not less than 8 1/4 per centum milk solids-not-fat and not less than 3 1/4 per centum milkfat, or (B) by the complete milking of healthy goats.

"(2) The term 'milk product' means (A) cream, sour cream, light cream, whipping

cream, light whipping cream, heavy whipping cream, half and half, reconstituted half and half, whipped cream, concentrated milk, concentrated milk products, skim milk, nonfat milk, flavored milk, flavored drink, flavored reconstituted milk, flavored reconstituted drink, buttermilk, cultured buttermilk, cultured milk, vitamin D milk, reconstituted or recombinated milk, reconstituted cream, reconstituted skim milk, cottage cheese, and creamed cottage cheese, as such products are defined in the edition of the Public Health Service's recommended Milk Ordinance and Code (unabridged form) which is current on the date of enactment of this title; (B) any other fluid product made by the addition of any substance to milk or to a product specified in clause (A), if the Surgeon General, by regulation, designates the product so made as a milk product for purposes of this title on the basis of a finding that such product is used for purposes similar to those of milk products specified in clause (A) and is shipped in interstate commerce in sufficient quantities to be of public health importance and to warrant its control under this title; and (C) nonfat dry milk products and other dry milk products, when used or intended for use in the manufacture of a milk product specified in clause (A) or pursuant to clause (B): *Provided*, That upon the becoming effective, under section 401 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, of a definition and standard of identity for milk, or for any milk product specified in or pursuant to this paragraph, such definition and standard of identity shall govern to the extent of any inconsistency between it and the definition specified in or under this or the preceding paragraph.

"(3) The term 'interstate milk plant' means, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, any establishment or facility (including equipment, vehicles, and appurtenances in, or operated in connection with, such establishment or facility) (A) in which milk or milk products are collected, handled, processed, stored, pasteurized, or bottled or otherwise packaged or prepared for distribution, and (B) from which milk or milk products are shipped in interstate commerce. In any case in which, in lieu of utilization of a fixed establishment or facility, an interstate milk shipper utilizes one or more trucks or other mobile facilities for collecting milk or milk products (or performing any other function or functions specified in clause (A) of the preceding sentence) and directly shipping such milk or milk products in interstate commerce, such truck or trucks or other mobile facilities, and equipment and appurtenances operated in connection therewith, shall collectively, in accordance with regulations, be deemed to be an 'interstate milk plant'.

"(4) The term 'milk supply', when used with respect to an interstate milk plant, means the dairies, dairy farms, and plants directly or indirectly supplying the plant with milk or milk products.

"(5) The term 'State milk sanitation rating agency' means the State health authority, except that in any State in which there is a single State agency, other than the State health authority, engaged in making sanitation ratings of milk supplies, the term shall mean such other State agency.

"(6) The term 'receiving State' means any State into which any milk or milk product emanating from an interstate milk plant is introduced or offered for introduction; and the term 'receiving locality' means any municipality or other political subdivision of a State into which any milk or milk product emanating from an interstate milk plant in another State is introduced or offered for introduction.

"Federal Milk Sanitation Code

"SEC. 803. For the purposes of rating, certification, and listing of interstate milk

plants and their milk supply as provided by this title, the Surgeon General shall by regulation promulgate, and may from time to time amend, a Federal Milk Sanitation Code which shall set forth milk and milk product sanitation standards and sanitary practices (including standards as to inspections, laboratory examinations, and other routine official supervision by local or State milk sanitation authorities, or by both) which, if effectively followed, would in his judgment result in a supply of milk and milk products of a sanitary quality at least equivalent to that of—

"(1) Grade A raw milk for pasteurization and Grade A pasteurized milk, respectively, and

"(2) milk products containing only grade A raw milk as their milk component and intended for pasteurization, and milk products containing only grade A pasteurized milk as their milk component, respectively, produced or processed, or both, in conformity with the provisions of the edition of the Public Health Service's recommended Milk Ordinance and Code (unabridged form) which is current on the date of enactment of this title.

"Compliance ratings

"Sec. 804. (a) The Surgeon General shall by regulation promulgate, and may from time to time amend, standard rating methods and criteria for determining through compliance ratings, with respect to milk and milk products, the degree to which interstate milk plants and their milk supply comply with the Federal Milk Sanitation Code. Such ratings shall be expressed in terms of percentages of full compliance.

"(b) The Surgeon General shall announce, by regulation, the minimum compliance rating (pursuant to such rating standards) which, in his judgment, are necessary to give satisfactory assurance that milk and milk products shipped from interstate milk plants receiving such ratings will have been produced, handled, transported, and processed in substantial conformity with the Federal Milk Sanitation Code, except that the minimum so prescribed shall not be less than 90 per centum.

"Submission of State plans

"Sec. 805. The State milk sanitation rating agency of any State which wishes to obtain for its interstate milk shippers the benefits of this title shall submit to the Surgeon General for approval a State plan for periodically (but not less often than annually) rating interstate milk plants located in such State, and their milk supply, on the basis of the standard rating methods and criteria in effect under section 804(a), and certifying to the Surgeon General those interstate milk plants and their milk supply receiving a compliance rating at least equal to the minimum ratings established under section 804(b). Such plan shall be accompanied or supplemented by such information concerning milk sanitation control activities of the State agency and of local official milk sanitation control agencies, and such other relevant information, as the Surgeon General may request.

"Approval, suspension, and revocation of State plans

"Sec. 806. (a) The Surgeon General shall approve a State plan submitted under section 805 if it meets such requirements as he determines to be necessary to obtain reliable ratings for the purpose of maintaining the list provided for by section 807, including a requirement that such ratings will be made only by State rating officials who are full-time employees of the State milk sanitation rating agency (or under interstate arrangements, by full-time employees employed by a sister State having an approved plan or by both States jointly) and hold a currently valid certificate of qualification issued or renewed by the Surgeon General. Approval of a State plan shall be for such period (but

not exceeding three years) as may be fixed by regulation.

"(b) Whenever the Surgeon General, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State milk sanitation rating agency, finds that—

"(1) the State plan has been so changed that it complies with neither the requirements for State plan approval in effect at the time such plan was last approved, nor with the requirements for State plan approval as last amended, or

"(2) in the administration of the State plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision contained in such plan, the Surgeon General shall revoke his approval of such State plan. The Surgeon General may suspend his approval of a State plan at any time after giving the notice of hearing referred to above and pending such hearing and decision thereon if in his judgment the protection of the public health so requires.

"Listing of certified interstate milk plants

"Sec. 807. (a) The Surgeon General shall establish and maintain a list of certified interstate milk plants, and shall publish such list, or revisions or amendments thereof, not less often than quarterly. Except as provided in subsection (b), an interstate milk plant shall be included on such list if such plant and its milk supply, by a certificate currently in effect at the time of such listing, has been certified to the Surgeon General by a State milk sanitation rating agency under an approved State plan as having compliance ratings at least equal to the minimum ratings established by the Surgeon General under section 804(b). Such list shall identify the interstate milk plant or plants involved in any such certification, the persons having legal ownership or control thereof, and in accordance with the regulations, the milk and milk products covered by the certification.

"(b) The Surgeon General shall not include or permit to remain on the list provided for under subsection (a) any interstate milk plant if—

"(1) the person having legal ownership or control thereof does not consent to the listing of the interstate milk plant, or

"(2) the last rating upon which the certification of the plant and its milk supply was based is more than one year old, or

"(3) the State milk sanitation rating agency gives written notice to the Surgeon General that the plant and its milk supply is no longer entitled to the minimum rating required for listing, or

"(4) the Surgeon General, after investigation made on his own initiative or upon complaint of a receiving State or locality, finds that the plant and its milk supply, though duly certified, is not entitled to the minimum rating required for such certification.

"(c) (1) Any decision of the Surgeon General—

"(A) to exclude or remove an interstate milk plant from the list pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection (b) of this section or pursuant to section 810(b), or

"(B) not to take such action upon complaint of a receiving State or locality under paragraphs (4) of subsection (b),

shall, in accordance with regulations, be made by order stating the findings and conclusions upon which it is based. Notice of such order shall be given to the person having legal ownership or control of such plant, the State milk sanitation rating agency whose rating of such plant is involved, and the complainant State or locality, if any, and such order shall, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection, become effective on the date specified therein but in no event earlier than the thirtieth day after the date of its issuance.

"(2) At any time before an order pursuant to paragraph (1) or (3) of this subsection is

issued or becomes effective, the Surgeon General may by order defer or suspend the listing of any plant when, in his judgment, the protection of the public health so requires.

"(3) At any time before the effective date of an order issued pursuant to paragraph (1), any person (including any complainant receiving State or locality) adversely affected by such order and entitled to notice thereof, and the State milk sanitation rating agency (if any) whose rating of an interstate milk plant is involved, may file objections thereto (stating the grounds of such objections) and request a public hearing, and the filing of such objections and request shall operate to stay the effectiveness of such order, but shall not operate to stay any order of deferment or suspension under paragraph (2) of this subsection. The Surgeon General shall, upon the basis of the record of such hearing, by order confirm, modify, or set aside his prior order and the findings and conclusions stated therein, and specify the date, not later than thirty days after its issuance, on which the order entered after such hearing shall take effect.

"(d) (1) Any person (including any complainant receiving State or locality) adversely affected by an order of the Surgeon General issued pursuant to paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of this section and entitled to notice under paragraph (1) of subsection (c), and the State milk sanitation rating agency (if any) whose rating is involved, may appeal to the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which the interstate milk plant involved is located by filing with such court, not later than sixty days after the date of issuance of the order based upon the record of such hearing, a notice of appeal. The jurisdiction of the court shall attach upon the filing of such notice of appeal. A copy of such notice of appeal shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Surgeon General or any officer designated by him for that purpose.

"The Surgeon General shall thereupon file in the court the record of the proceedings on which he based his action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code. The commencement of proceedings under this section shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court to the contrary, operate as a stay of an order.

"(2) The court shall have jurisdiction to enter, upon the basis of the record of the proceedings filed with it in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection, a judgment affirming or setting aside, in whole or in part, the decision of the Surgeon General. The findings of the Surgeon General as to any fact, if supported by substantial evidence when considered on the record as a whole, shall be sustained, but the court may, on good cause shown, remand the case to the Surgeon General to take additional evidence, and the Surgeon General may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous order, and shall file with the court any such modified findings of fact and order, together with the record of the further proceedings. Such additional or modified findings of fact and order shall be reviewable only to the extent provided for review of the findings of fact and order originally filed with the court. The judgment of the court shall be final, subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28 of the United States Code.

"Prohibition against discrimination against sanitary out-of-State milk and milk products

"Sec. 808. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b)—

"(1) no milk or milk product which emanates from an interstate milk plant in another State, while such plant is listed by the Surgeon General under section 807 with respect to the milk or milk product, as the case

may be, shall be subject to seizure or condemnation in, or to exclusion from, a receiving State or locality, or from transportation, distribution, storage, processing, sale, or serving in such State or locality, and

"(2) no processor, producer, carrier, distributor, dealer, or other person handling such milk or milk product shall be subject to punishment, or to denial of a required license or permit,

by reason of the failure of such milk or milk product, or of the sealed container or vehicle (complying with the Federal Milk Sanitation Code) in which such milk or milk product was brought into the State, or of an interstate milk plant in another State or its milk supply, or of any transportation or handling facility, in which such milk or milk product was produced, processed, carried, or handled, to comply with any prohibition, requirement, limitation, or condition (including official inspection requirements) relating to health or sanitation and imposed by or pursuant to any State or local law, regulation, or order of the receiving State or locality, or by any officer or employee thereof. In the event any milk or milk product emanating from a listed interstate milk plant in another State and complying with the Federal Milk Sanitation Code is commingled with milk or milk products from within the receiving State the provisions of the preceding sentence shall apply to the resulting mixture, except that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the application of such State or local laws, regulations, or orders to such mixture by reason of the failure of such milk or milk product of intrastate origin not emanating from an interstate milk plant in another State, to comply therewith immediately prior to such commingling.

"(b) Subsection (a) shall not be deemed to prohibit any receiving State or locality from—

"(1) subjecting any milk or milk product, upon its arrival from another State, to laboratory or screening tests in accordance with standard methods for the examination of dairy products provided for in the Federal Milk Sanitation Code, and rejecting the shipment if upon such examination it fails to comply with the bacterial and coliform count standards, temperature standards, composition standards, and other criteria of such code relating to the then physical condition of such milk or milk products, and

"(2) enforcing sanitary laws and regulations, equally applicable to milk or milk products not coming from outside the State—

"(A) to require pasteurization of raw milk or raw milk products brought into the State before delivery to retail sale or consumer-serving establishments or before use in making milk products or other products,

"(B) to otherwise protect milk or milk products from contamination or deterioration after arrival through requirements as to temperature and sanitary handling, transportation, and storage: *Provided*, That the State or locality may not, except as provided in subparagraph (C), reject the sealed container or vehicle, as such, in which the milk or milk product arrived in the State, if it complies with the Federal Milk Sanitation Code, or

"(C) as to the type of container in or from which milk or milk products may be sold at retail or served to consumers.

"Civil action to restrain interference with operation of title

"SEC. 809. The United States district courts shall, regardless of the amount in controversy, have jurisdiction of any civil action to restrain the application of any law, ordinance, regulation, or order of any State or political subdivision of a State, or to restrain any action of an officer or agency of a State or political subdivision of a State, which interferes with, conflicts with, or violates any

provision of this title. Such action may be brought by the United States, or by any interested person. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to deprive any court of a State of jurisdiction which it would otherwise have to restrain any such application or action which interferes with, conflicts with, or violates any provision of this title.

"Inspection by Surgeon General

"SEC. 810. (a) The Surgeon General may make such inspections of interstate milk plants and plants proposing to become interstate milk plants, and of their milk supply, and such laboratory examinations, studies, investigations, and ratings, as he may deem necessary in order to carry out his functions under this title and to promote uniformity in the application of the Federal Milk Sanitation Code and the Surgeon General's standard rating methods and criteria.

"(b) The Surgeon General shall remove any interstate milk plant from the list provided for under section 807 if the State or any local milk sanitation authority or laboratory refuses to permit representatives of the Service to inspect and copy relevant records pertaining to State or local health and sanitary supervision of such milk plant or any part thereof or facility connected therewith and its milk supply, or if the person in charge of such plant or of any part of the milk supply of such plant, or any person under his control, refuses to permit representatives of the Service, at all reasonable times, to—

"(1) enter such interstate milk plant or any establishment, premises, facility, or vehicle where milk or milk products intended for such interstate milk plant are produced, processed, packed, held, or transported.

"(2) inspect such plant, establishment, premises, facility, or vehicle, and all pertinent personnel, dairy animals, equipment and utensils, containers and labeling, and milk and milk products, and

"(3) inspect and copy pertinent records.

"Research, studies, and investigations concerning sanitary quality of milk

"SEC. 811. The Surgeon General shall conduct research, studies, and investigations concerned with the sanitary quality of milk and milk products, and he is authorized to (1) support through grants, and otherwise aid in, the conduct of such investigations, studies, and research by State agencies and other public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals, and (2) make the results of such research, studies, and investigations available to State and local agencies, public or private organizations and institutions, the milk industry, and the general public.

"Training milk sanitation personnel

"SEC. 812. The Surgeon General is authorized to—

"(1) train State and local personnel in milk sanitation methods and procedures and in the application of the rating methods and criteria established in regulations pursuant to section 804,

"(2) provide technical assistance to State and local milk sanitation authorities on specific problems,

"(3) encourage, through publications and otherwise, the adoption and use, by State and local authorities throughout the United States, of the sanitation standards and sanitation practices specified in the Federal Milk Sanitation Code, and

"(4) otherwise cooperate with State milk sanitation authorities, other public and private organizations and institutions, and industry in the development of improved programs for the control of the sanitary quality of milk and milk products.

"Savings provisions

"SEC. 813. (a) The provisions of this title shall not apply to manufactured dairy products, including but not limited to butter,

frozen deserts, condensed milk, evaporated milk, sterilized milk or milk products not requiring refrigeration, all types of cheese except cottage cheese and creamed cottage cheese, and nonfat dry milk, dry whole milk, or part fat dry milk unless used or intended for use in the preparation of fluid milk products. As used in this section the term 'manufactured dairy products' does not apply to the milk products defined in section 802(2).

"(b) Nothing in this title shall be deemed to make lawful or authorize the application of any State or local law or requirement of any receiving State or locality discriminating against milk and milk products which would not be lawful or authorized if this title were not in effect.

"(c) Nothing in this title shall be deemed to supercede or modify any provision of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or of any provision of the Public Health Service Act (other than this title).

"Appropriations

"SEC. 814. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the Service such sums as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out his functions under this title."

SEC. 3. Section 2(f) of the Public Health Service Act is amended to read as follows:

"(f) The term 'State' means a State or the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, except that, as used in section 361(d) and in title VIII, such term means a State or the District of Columbia;".

SEC. 4. (a) Section 1 of the Public Health Service Act is amended to read as follows:

"Short title

"SECTION 1. Titles I to VIII, inclusive, of this Act may be cited as the 'Public Health Service Act'."

(b) The Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682), is further amended by renumbering title VIII (as in effect prior to the enactment of this Act) as title IX, and by renumbering sections 801 through 814 (as in effect prior to the enactment of this Act, and references thereto, as sections 901 through 914, respectively.

SEC. 5. The amendments made by this Act shall become effective on the first day of the first fiscal year beginning more than one hundred and eighty days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

DESIGNATION OF FEBRUARY AS AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, a joint resolution to designate February of each year as American History Month.

Selecting February as American History Month is especially appropriate when we consider that among the famous Americans born during February are: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Edison, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

In bringing to the forefront the strength, courage, and determination of the past through the observance of a national history month, we would be setting an example and guide for the future, worthy of consideration by all Americans.

Many cities and States currently observe American History Month as a result of the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Through their suggestion, I am introducing this resolution today.

It is my hope that this proposal will be given the expeditious and affirmative consideration it so well deserves.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the joint resolution printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 22) designating February of each year as American History Month, introduced by Mr. KEATING, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas all Americans must honor their debt to the past and their obligation to the future; and

Whereas our freedoms are the result of the sacrifice, wisdom, perseverance, and faith of our forefathers; and

Whereas the more fully we understand and appreciate our history and heritage the more we will be able to prove worthy of it; and

Whereas the need was never more acute for encouraging study and recognition of the greatness that is America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That February of each year is hereby designated as American History Month, and the President of the United States is requested and authorized to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe such month in schools, churches, and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IMPROVEMENTS IN METHODS OF NOMINATING AND ELECTING PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added as a cosponsor of Senate bill 102, at the next printing of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. WILEY:

Statement by him on the need for an Organization of American States Peace Fleet.

INTERNATIONAL PARK IS SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for a period of some months now the Missoulian-Sentinel, Missoula, Mont.'s daily newspaper, has been running a series of guest editorials. These editorials have been of exceptional quality, and one of the finest to appear in a recent issue was written by my good and long-time friend, D. Gordon Rognlien, of Kalispell, Mont.

Gordon Rognlien's editorial was devoted to the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park as a symbol of friendship between Canada and the United States. I recommend this editorial to

all of my colleagues here in the Senate. It underscores the devotion of this man and his associates to a project which has been so successful. If there were more examples of international good will in the world today, there would be a better understanding and less strife among nations today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the RECORD the guest editorial entitled "Peace Park Symbol of Friendship," which appeared in the December 24, 1960, issue of the Missoulian-Sentinel.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Missoulian-Sentinel, Dec. 24, 1960]

PEACE PARK SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP

When Mary first told Joseph of the expected Christ Child, his first words to her were, "Peace be with you." After the birth of Jesus the shepherds told of seeing the heavens open and a host of angels singing "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." So it is very fitting that on the eve of the celebration of the birth of the Prince of Peace we again pause and reflect about peace on earth.

It is, of course, the hope of all, that peace can come to this troubled world and we as individuals would like to lend our assistance, but we feel so insignificant and inadequate to make any positive contribution.

A group of Rotarians from both Alberta and Montana, realizing the futility of individual action, reasoned that collective action of many Rotarians from both sides of the border could dramatize the fact that Canadians and Americans live side by side in peace and harmony and thus bring international attention to this example of international good will. As a result, the idea of creating an international peace park was born.

FIRST OF ITS KIND

No time was lost in making this dream a reality. The national legislative councils of both Canada and the United States passed laws uniting Waterton Lakes National Park and Glacier National Park, creating the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, the first of its kind in the world.

It was created as a symbol of the traditional friendship existing between these two great nations and to serve as an example to a war-weary world that nations with common boundaries can live together peaceably.

The dedication ceremonies were held at Glacier Park on June 18, 1932, where celebrities from both countries attended. Hope for the success of their venture was well expressed by President Hoover, who wrote: "Dedication of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is a further gesture of the good will that has so long blessed our relationship with our Canadian neighbors, and I am grateful in the hope and faith that it will ever be an appropriate symbol of permanent peace and friendship."

During the ensuing 28 years, Rotarians of both countries, under the inspired leadership of Canon S. H. Middleton, of the Anglican Church of Canada, have spread the idea of the peace park in many ways—by the erection of cairns with appropriate inscriptions at the international boundary, by railroad and park literature, through the Rotarian magazine, and by pamphlets sent to Rotary officers and clubs throughout the world.

Each year members of this association meet, first on one side of the international boundary and then on the other, where we enjoy the pleasures that result from making new friends and renewing old acquaintances from across the border.

Each annual meeting is closed with a "hands across the border" ceremony, where the Canadians stand on the north side of the imaginary line and the Americans on the south, grasping each others hands and reciting a pledge of eternal peace and friendship. It is a thrilling experience which creates in the hearts and minds of all that each is making some individual contribution toward world peace.

FOREIGN COMMENDATIONS

It is hard to know how effective the peace park idea has become or how far it has spread. We do know that we receive letters commending the idea from Japan, France, England, and other foreign countries.

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD wrote: "The weight of world problems would be much less if there were more Waterton-Glacier peace parks in the world."

President Eisenhower voiced the sentiments of us all when he said: "This peace park is a living monument to the tradition of friendship which unites the people of Canada and the United States. To a world beset by strife and struggle, it stands as a symbol of mankind's highest hopes and achievements."

It is the hope and prayer of all who have participated in this movement that the peace park will contribute, in some small way, to a better understanding and friendship among the peoples of the world.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

WILLIAM THE SILENT JOURNALISTIC AWARD TO R. H. SHACKFORD

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President: Last month, R. H. Shackford, foreign correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers received the 1960 William the Silent Award for journalism.

Mr. Shackford is a distinguished journalist with many years of outstanding service to the people of the United States. I number myself among his many readers and have drawn heavily from his dispatches from many parts of the world to keep myself informed on the facts of the international situation and for the development of insight into the significance of these facts.

I am delighted to call to the attention of the Senate this distinction which has come to Mr. Shackford, a distinction which he greatly merits. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that a news story covering the award to Mr. Shackford be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Dec. 8, 1960]

SHACKFORD WINS JOURNALISM HONOR

NEW YORK, December 8.—R. H. Shackford, foreign correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, today was awarded the 1960 William the Silent Award for journalism.

He received \$1,000 and a gold medal in recognition of his incisive series of articles on the Netherlands published last December in the Washington Daily News and other Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Private Dutch citizens sponsor the prize. It generally is awarded annually to a writer adjudged to have done the most to further Netherlands-United States understanding.

LUNCHEON

Albert Balink, chairman of the William the Silent award committee, made the presenta-

tion at a luncheon in the Overseas Press Club. Dr. J. H. van Roijen, Netherlands Ambassador in Washington, was a guest.

Mr. Shackford, 52, is a native of Westbrook, Maine. He became a United Press reporter 25 years ago. UP promoted him to Washington overnight editor, diplomatic correspondent, and finally general news manager for Europe. He became Scripps-Howard's chief European correspondent in 1952.

In the postwar period he covered most of the important international conferences all the way from Paris to San Francisco; London to Rio; Brussels to Bogotá; Rome to Ottawa; Mexico City to Moscow. Since 1954 he has operated out of Scripps-Howard's Washington bureau, traveling abroad extensively to report on world affairs.

HEADLINES

Previously Mr. Shackford received the Headliners award for coverage of the United Nations and in 1956 the Lawrence S. Mayers peace award.

The William the Silent award was established in 1950 as a living memorial to 14 American news correspondents who lost their lives in the line of duty in a plane crash in Bombay, India, on July 12, 1949. Among the victims was William H. Newton of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Gold medals also were presented today in recognition of intelligent reporting of Dutch affairs to Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, and David H. Beeble, formerly of the Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker News.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to announce to the Senate—and I have not had an opportunity to discuss this with the minority leader—that after the joint ceremony in the House of Representatives, the Senate will return to the Chamber and resume its deliberations on the measure pending before it.

Again, I should like to ask the Senate minority leader if it would meet with his approval for the Senate to meet tomorrow, in an attempt to expedite action on the pending measure.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, it is not that I am allergic to Saturday sessions as such, but I do know that in the first week there are so many accumulations to be disposed of that I hoped every Member of the Senate would have a little time to get his office affairs in order and get his accumulation of correspondence out of the way, and then, with a free and wholly unencumbered mind, approach the heavier responsibilities of the rules discussion on Monday.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

HOUSE OF FREEDOM

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the body of the RECORD some remarks on the House of Freedom, the demonstration retirement house for the White House

Conference for the Aging, being held in Washington, D.C.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE OF FREEDOM

I would like to call attention of the Members of the Senate to House of Freedom, the demonstration retirement house for the White House Conference for the Aging being held in Washington, D.C., January 9-12, 1961. This project will be a valuable contribution to the public interest, and in my opinion will be one of the most important tangible results of the conference.

The Members of the Senate have been invited by the sponsors to inspect the project, and I urge that all of you take the opportunity to do so.

The overall objective of the demonstration is to focus national attention on the need for special approaches to housing for the elderly and to point the way to solutions to this problem by private industry, public agencies and appropriate legislative support.

The house is actually a basic building block which is adaptable to multiple-unit arrangements such as garden court apartments, row housing, and other community projects other than high rise apartments. The house will crystallize in one research unit all the best ideas applicable to the needs for housing in outside institutional housing and high rise apartments.

The sponsors are seeking the informed evaluation of the project by the delegates to the conference and by the Members of Congress. The combination of applied research summarized in tangible form in the demonstration house and the response of the conference delegates will lay down guidelines on what is needed in housing our older citizens for private builders, public officials, lenders and welfare groups interested in the problem.

House of Freedom is sponsored by the National Retired Teachers Association, the American Association of Retired Persons, and Douglas Fir Plywood Association.

The first two groups are nonprofit associations with about 500,000 members dedicated to assisting our older citizens to live in usefulness, independence and dignity throughout their later years. Douglas Fir Plywood Association represents more than 85 percent of the western fir plywood industry of Washington, Oregon, and California.

The project undertaken by these organizations represents a healthy quality of initiative and resourcefulness. It should stimulate new construction of housing units that are badly needed.

There has been much agitation for the Government to do something about the problem of housing for the elderly and the depressed housing industry in general.

The plywood industry in the State I represent is in an even more depressed state. Naturally I'm concerned about these conditions as are many others. But I am also heartened by the daring and imagination with which the plywood manufacturers are approaching the problem of broadening their own markets without outside assistance.

The House of Freedom project which they are financing originated at a conference of experts in the field called together by W. E. Diford, executive vice president of Douglas Fir Plywood Association, to explore what the plywood industry could do to stimulate more and better housing for our older citizens.

Here are some of the conclusions of that first conference:

Housing needs for the elderly are as varied as those for the general population, but little has been done about the problem.

About 80 percent of the Nation's citizens over 65 can afford good minimum cost housing. Although about 60 percent of one group of older persons surveyed want to move to

better housing, only 10 percent really want to move away from their present communities.

Private builders as a group have not recognized the demand for specialized housing for the elderly, or they have misjudged the opportunity with the result that for many people good housing for their declining years is impossible to obtain.

Private industry and private nonprofit groups can handle the biggest part of the job, but some form of Government assistance is needed, particularly in public housing and institutional housing.

Granted a healthy economic climate, private industry will probably be able to build and sell as many as 250,000 sale and rental units for the elderly annually.

Groups like the plywood industry should take the initiative in showing what can be done in the field to stimulate further action.

In view of the problems involved in housing our older citizens adequately, in view of the steps these organizations have taken to help develop solutions, and in view of the results they have produced already, I again urge upon you that you inspect the House of Freedom project during the period of the White House Conference.

SELECTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS BY PUBLIC LANDS STATES IN EXCHANGE FOR LAND TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES FOR MILITARY AND OTHER USES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, yesterday I introduced a bill, S. 111, to authorize public lands States to select certain public lands in exchange for land taken by the United States for military and other uses, and for other purposes, and listed a number of sponsors.

The able Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] should have been listed as a sponsor. If the bill has not been printed, I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] be listed as a cosponsor; and if the bill has been printed, I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Washington be included as a cosponsor in subsequent printings of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SALINE WATER CONVERSION PROGRAM—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR AND ORDER FOR BILL TO LIE ON DESK

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] be listed as an additional cosponsor of S. 109, a bill to expand and extend the saline water conversion program under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to provide for accelerated research, development, demonstration, and application of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I have been informed that S. 109 has not been printed; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be held at the desk for 2 days for additional cosponsors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

REPORTS FROM ELECTORS IN THE SEVERAL STATES

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I was interested in the discussion about the law requiring the reports from the electors in the several States to be forwarded to the General Services Administration. I wish to make perfectly clear now that if the law does require that, it is wholly unconstitutional. The Constitution of the United States is very specific with respect to this matter.

I wish to read the 12th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. I am one of those old-fashioned people, Mr. President, who still believe the Constitution of the United States has some meaning. It has been kicked around in a great many areas, but I was sworn to support the Constitution, and not a lot of these other odd ideas.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each—

This is the cogent part, Mr. President—

which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

That is the provision in the Constitution. It does not say anything about the General Services Administration. If there is any law which undertakes to repeal it, though it probably has been upheld by the Supreme Court [laughter], it is completely in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of this ancient and antiquated document, the 12th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the remainder of the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-

thirds of the States and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.] The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

WE MUST END USELESS CIVIL DEFENSE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the time has come to reappraise our entire civil defense program and to stop the senseless waste of this boondoggling bureaucracy.

During the past 10 years, more than \$1 billion of taxpayers' money has been thrown down the drain by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and its satellites in communities throughout America. For this huge sum, American taxpayers have received nothing but confused and muddled plans which would be totally ineffective should nuclear war strike.

In view of the failure of high paid officials of civil defense as it has been conducted during recent years, an overhaul is essential to avoid further inexcusable waste and to spare the public the continuing nuisance of meaningless practice alerts and needless alarms.

We must recognize that defense of civilians in the event of war should definitely be the responsibility of the Armed Forces. Defense of civilians is a major factor in the defense of our country. This must not be left to politicians in armbands. It should be recognized as an important duty of those best trained to perform that duty successfully—the Armed Forces of our country.

Mr. President, recent editorials in many great newspapers throughout the country expose the absurdity of our civil defense program and conclude that in the last analysis the best civil defense is a world relationship that seeks to end the armaments race between our Nation and the Soviet Union and Red China, and seeks to eliminate the frictions that might lead to nuclear war.

I embody four representative editorials on this subject as part of my remarks. I ask unanimous consent to have the editorials from the Detroit Free Press, Washington Daily News, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, and New York Post printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 26, 1960]
AS WE SEE IT—MUCH TO THE POINT ON CIVIL DEFENSE

U.S. Senator STEPHEN M. YOUNG, of Ohio, expressed the feelings of many Americans

when he teed off on the Nation's civil defense program as a huge and wasteful boondoggle.

The Office of Civil Defense and Mobilization, said Senator YOUNG, has become the repository for "hacks and defeated office holders" who have to be given refuge from the political storm.

He went on to criticize OCDM for inept and muddled planning, characterized by its contradictory course "of advocating both evacuation and bombshelters as safeguards against mass slaughter in the event of nuclear war."

He indicted the agency for having squandered more than \$1 billion since 1951, exclusive of surplus Government property turned over to civil defense agencies. The program also has placed a heavy burden upon the States and local governments which have been forced to create and maintain supplementary civil defense programs.

"Americans," he declared, "are tired of schemes to provide identification bracelets for teenagers to exchange; or millions of contradictory pamphlets; of highly publicized bombshelter honeymoons; of policemen loafing on civil defense duties, waiting for a bomb to drop, while many of our city streets are unsafe after dark."

Senator YOUNG's language may be strong, but there is a good deal of commonsense behind his faultfinding. There is an equal amount of good sense in his statement that in the event of an emergency, the defense of American civilians should be under the protection of the Armed Forces which, reason tells us, would have to take over from well-meaning but ineffective and untrained civilians.

The best antidote of all, he suggested, would be to concentrate upon creating a world relationship that would eliminate the frictions which might cause a bomb to be dropped.

[From the Washington Daily News, Dec. 26, 1960]

THE BOONDOGGLE SPREADS

Beginning with the bright new year, the taxpayers of the United States will be nicked for an extra couple of million dollars a month to expand the so-called civil-defense organization.

The House twice turned down this scheme, but finally succumbed after repeated Senate approvals and pressure from the CD boys.

Uncle Sam will shell out a million a month, and the States have to put up like sums. All of it comes from the same people, the taxpayers.

The tipoff on the urgency of this plum tree (it will add 1,300 to the public payrolls) can be seen in the proviso Congress attached to the money—no action before January 1, so it wouldn't get mixed up in the presidential campaign. In other words, Congress (Democratic) didn't want the administration (Republican) handing out this patronage before election.

This is supposed to provide us with a truly national civil defense capability. But nobody yet has figured out any workable plan for managing 180 million people in case of an atomic attack. The House should have stood its ground.

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Nov. 29, 1960]

A GRAND ILLUSION?

Serious charges have been made by U.S. Senator STEPHEN M. YOUNG, Democrat, of Ohio, against the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. Describing the Nation's civil defense program as a "billion dollar boondoggle," Senator YOUNG called upon the incoming Kennedy administration to dismantle the OCDM.

In an article published in a Wisconsin magazine, the Progressive, the Ohio Democrat blasted the defense organization for

following "the muddled, contradictory course" of advocating bomb shelters and evacuation as safeguards against mass slaughter in event of nuclear war.

Mr. Young charged that the civil defense program is a grand illusion which has squandered over a billion dollars since 1951 through poor planning, confused thinking and colossal ineptitude.

More than 60 percent of funds appropriated to the agency, Senator Young declared, goes for salaries and expenses, "much of it to the hacks and defeated officeholders for whom the OCDM has become a convenient and comfortable haven in the political storm."

The Senator wrote: "Instead of having money to spend on vital programs such as schools, many communities may receive a screeching siren, a few stretchers, some two-way radio equipment for civil defense officials to play with and an occasional alert to confuse the citizenry whether in event of a nuclear attack they should run or hide—or do both."

The defense of American citizens, he observed, should be under the direction of those who know about the problem, the Armed Forces. No civil defense is adequate and what is needed are: "solid, workable international agreements to disarm," Senator Young maintained.

We would like to see such agreements, too, but until they are reached there must be some organization to handle civil defense, to try and bring order out of the panic which inevitably would result in event of a nuclear attack on this country.

Senator Young's accusations against the OCDM should not be dismissed lightly, however. He has made serious charges which should be investigated by the incoming President and Congress. It wouldn't do any harm, either, for the Pennsylvania Legislature to look into the State civil defense organization and find out what it has accomplished.

[From the New York Post, Nov. 27, 1960]
FOLLIES IN THE SHELTER

The grand illusion of the nuclear age is the fantasy that, in a rain of thermonuclear missiles, a hole in the ground will provide an escape. On the basis of this hallucination, the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has been encouraged to play a frenetic game of atomic charades which Senator STEPHEN YOUNG, of Ohio, has now denounced as a "billion-dollar boondoggle."

In recent months there have been increasing sounds in Washington indicating dissatisfaction with the OCDM's exercises in futility. But Young, unlike some of his critical colleagues, is not suggesting that better holes be built faster or that they be federally financed or that warning systems be improved. He faces the basic truth of the problem. "No civil defense program," he says in an article in the current issue of the Progressive, "will adequately protect our citizenry should war strike." What is needed, he says, are "solid, workable international agreements to disarm."

Senator Young's statement of the OCDM's historic irrelevancy will not make him popular with those in high places who limit their criticism to the OCDM's inefficiency and obsolescence. For example, a report by a House military subcommittee in July recognized some of the idiosyncrasies of the civil defense program as rudimentary and often irrelevant, but maintained that no effective plan could be achieved without adequate shelter protection. It recommended Federal grants for construction of modern caves.

The ludicrous, contradictory operations of the OCDM—on the one hand the mass evacuation exercises with picnic finales, and on the other a barrage of propaganda on how to stay put in a do-it-yourself shelter—are not only a measure of the confusion with which

the OCDM and its woolly-minded bureaucrats look to the future. They also reflect the general failure of world leadership to meet the challenge Senator Young has stated.

A melancholy sign of the times is that so thoughtful a man as Governor Rockefeller has succumbed to the irrational theory that holes are necessary for survival; one immediate effect of his dictum that all new State buildings must have shelters is that it may well delay construction of a much needed hospital in Syracuse and retard the training of medical students. Possibly this is a minor inconvenience, but as a recent report by the Fund for the Republic put it not long ago: "Once the shelter program is under way, it will constitute a significant retreat from the idea of the obsolescence of war."

Senator Young refuses to retreat from this idea. He says so loudly and clearly. We wish more of our lawmakers would come out of their holes and take up the cry.

Admittedly, it is easy to say that OCDM cannot be written off so long as we confront an inscrutable, unpredictable adversary. We do not lightly discount the problem. But neither can we avoid the sense that the quest for holes in the ground too often serve as a substitute for the search for even a limited peace on earth. It is, we insist, a burlesque of the human condition to believe that the OCDM bureaucracy offers us any authentic protection from the great terrors of our time.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have the honor to announce to the Senate today the consummation of a new educational exchange program agreement, which was initiated on December 2, of which we have recently been notified, between our Government and that of Japan, acting through Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka and American Ambassador Douglas MacArthur, Jr.

Under the new agreement, the U.S. Government will make available 846 million yen, or about \$2,350,000, to finance the new U.S. educational exchange program. The U.S. yen funds were derived from the balance of yen deposits for the construction of U.S. military dependents' housing in Japan pursuant to the exchange of votes of February 18, 1960, which makes certain stipulations regarding yen deposits concerning the agricultural commodities agreements between the United States and Japan.

The significance of this agreement, Mr. President, is that it will materially expand the opportunities for Japanese to study in the United States. The new program will make it possible for 750 Japanese university graduates, lecturers, research scholars and teachers to be awarded travel grants in the United States enabling them to undertake study and research in the United States during the next 3 years.

The agreement will also provide opportunities for 150 American graduate students, lecturers, teachers, and research scholars, to visit Japan during the same 3-year period.

The significance, Mr. President, is this: Shortly after the student riots in Japan, Senators may recall, I addressed myself to the Senate, urging that it was a time for calm and clear thinking in our reaction to what was going on in Japan,

and urging, as one element of that, to show our good will to the Japanese people we should invite 100 of the non-Communist student leaders involved in the Japanese student riots to come to the United States as soon as possible. Subsequent events have shown the viewpoint of the Japanese people generally to be favorable to freedom.

Subsequently, Mr. President, I have been working upon the matter with the State Department and with a number of distinguished American foundations. I now have every expectation that the fundamental objective which I sought to attain in my proposal at that time may be attained by action of the U.S. Government and through the wise application of its policies, without committing it to the fact that those who study here will necessarily be non-Communist student leaders in these riots, with the understanding that the greater amplitude now to be given to this program is in response to an accepted requirement, in the best interests of our Government and in the best interests of the free world, that we expand the opportunity for study in the United States by Japanese university graduates.

I think the initiative which has now been taken is most fruitful and critically important, and I think it is a matter for real congratulations to the Governments of the United States and Japan that this agreement has now been consummated. I have every confidence that in the implementation of the program a very keen look will be taken toward the objective which I tried to carry through in the middle of last year, and that there will be a real effort to bring into the United States those who can profit the most from seeing our free society and our free institutions in action and those who can do the most to spread understanding of these ideas abroad in Japan when they return.

I close upon this note: It must be emphasized that when Commander Perry sailed into Tokyo Harbor over a century ago, very deep ties were established with the people of Japan. I hope very much that we are in the process of restoring these ties after Japan's tragic aberration in its aggression in World War II, as I think it is becoming generally acknowledged throughout our own country that our current friendship with the Japanese people stands as an important part of the structure in the free world which fortifies us all against the dangers of the loss of our freedom. Also I believe that the majority of the Japanese people now give every evidence of wishing to develop and cultivate their friendship with the United States. Therefore it is necessary for us, in the days ahead, to move in every way possible with understanding and good will, as demonstrated by this agreement.

DR. ROBERT WEAVER

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I notice with great interest that some question may be raised by certain of our very distinguished colleagues about the confirmation of the appointment of Dr. Robert Weaver, of New York, as Housing and Home Finance Administrator. This is an extremely important appointment,

and I happen to know Dr. Weaver and to have worked with him in New York. Also as he is a Democratic appointee and both New York Senators are Republicans, I think, therefore, it would be appropriate for a fellow New Yorker to speak about his record.

His record in the field of housing is one of long experience and great accomplishment, and I think we must regard this in all fairness as one of those appointments which, though we on the minority side will look quite properly with the greatest care and the greatest scrupulousness upon each appointment, it must be considered as an appointment which is in real essence a high caliber appointment in this particular field.

Dr. Weaver is vice chairman of the New York City Housing Redevelopment Board. Previously he served as New York State Rent Administrator. Before that he served as deputy commissioner of housing for New York.

As head of the HHFA he would be overseeing and directing the operations of agencies dealing with Federal housing, urban renewal, public housing, community facilities, and the Federal National Mortgage Association. Dr. Weaver is already thoroughly familiar with many of these activities, because there is no State in the Nation with more active Federal housing programs than New York.

It is also pertinent to note that both the Democratic and Republican platforms have pledged us that there will be an elimination of discrimination in housing. So the fact that Dr. Weaver has been active in the NAACP, an organization with which he has been long associated, should not be considered as a disqualification, but rather as an added qualification, for the post to which he has been named.

I speak entirely as a New Yorker, and one who knows Dr. Weaver, and, therefore, as one who has a right to testify as to his character and competence, without regard to the fact that other Senators may raise certain questions, which they have a right to raise, as bearing upon his confirmation. But I think it is only fair that the RECORD should show his experience and his high character as we know it in New York.

I ask unanimous consent that there may be included as a part of my remarks an article on his background appearing in the New York Times headed "A Genial Intellectual—Robert Clifton Weaver."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Dec. 31, 1960]

A GENIAL INTELLECTUAL—ROBERT CLIFTON WEAVER

When the New Deal express roared into Washington in 1933, Robert Clifton Weaver, a young Harvard-trained economist, was on it.

He was one of the first of a group of Negroes—later called the Black Cabinet by the Negro press—recruited by the Roosevelt Administration. Most of them, like Dr. Weaver, were described as race relations advisers. Their mission was to seek to resolve the complex racial problems confronting the depression-era Government in such fields as housing, education, and employment.

In those days racial segregation and discrimination were as entrenched in the Na-

tion's Capital as in the rest of the country. And Negroes were largely excluded from or segregated in Federal agencies, services and programs.

THEY WERE TOUGH

But Dr. Weaver and the other race relations specialists operating in various Federal agencies proved to be tough-minded and resourceful foes of the status quo.

Employing patience, persuasion, moral preachment, logic, and the right cussword at the right time, they saw to it that Negroes won a rightful share of the public housing, public assistance, and other benefits being dispensed by the New Deal.

In short, their efforts laid the groundwork for what has become an almost completely integrated Federal Government operating almost completely integrated programs.

Dr. Weaver's own selection for the Nation's top housing post yesterday by President-elect John F. Kennedy illustrates how far Negroes have come since the depression years.

By the time he left Washington in 1944, Dr. Weaver, a genial intellectual, was regarded as the most influential Negro in the Federal Government.

FIRST AIDED ICKES

He began in 1933 as an aid to Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes. He later served as special assistant in such agencies as the Housing Authority, the Housing Division of the Works Progress Administration, the National Defense Advisory Commission, the War Production Board, and the War Manpower Commission.

This broad Federal background in housing, his later service as State rent administrator in the Harriman administration—the first Negro to hold a cabinet-level in the State government—his service as a member of the city's housing and redevelopment board and his writings and research have combined to make him one of the country's outstanding housing experts.

Dr. Weaver, a liberal, has long been associated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other civil rights groups. He has been NAACP national chairman for the last year.

Although a civil rights crusader for three decades, he feels that the best way for Negroes to achieve equal opportunity is to "fight hard—and legally—and don't blow your top."

Dr. Weaver is convinced that housing segregation is the basic cause of much segregation in schools and other areas. He has been a strong advocate of a Presidential Executive order banning segregation in all Federal aided housing.

Dr. Weaver, a heavy-set chain smoker who hates exercise, loves reading and tinkering around the house—he once held an electrician's license—will be going home when he returns to Washington. He was born there in 1907, the son of a postal clerk.

His wife, the former Ella Haith, is an assistant professor of speech in Brooklyn College. They live in a spacious apartment at 295 Central Park West. They have an adopted son, Robert, Jr., now 19.

Dr. Weaver, who received his doctorate at Harvard, numbers among his close friends another well-known Washington figure, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who once taught at Howard University there. Dr. Weaver is the author of two books, "The Negro Ghetto," a study of housing problems published in 1948, and "Negro Labor: A National Problem," a discussion of employment discrimination, published in 1946.

THE CUBAN SITUATION

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the body of the RECORD an article entitled, "On the Art and Wisdom of Slamming Doors," by the very able

journalist, James Reston, concerning the Cuban situation, appearing in this morning's issue of the New York Times.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ON THE ART AND WISDOM OF SLAMMING DOORS (By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—President Eisenhower at least left Cuba with a bang. He finally told off his tormentors and slammed the door on his way out. It was a grand exit which made the pictures dance on the wall and rattled old Fidel's back teeth, and his country obviously loved it.

In fact, the reaction in the United States to the break in diplomatic relations was almost as dramatic as Ike's last hurrah. Most papers decided that the President had no other alternative. Some called it "inevitable" and the News in New York concluded that "All Americans except the local Reds and their dupes will applaud this decisive action."

Well, maybe so, but Americans have been arguing about Cuba and diplomatic relations ever since the State Department was founded, and if everybody is now suddenly going to agree on these questions, it will be the first time in our history.

For over a hundred years, this country assumed that it should maintain diplomatic relations with foreign governments regardless of how they came to power or how they conducted their affairs or what they said about the United States.

For example, Thomas Jefferson, the first Secretary of State, thought the only test for maintaining diplomatic relations was whether the government concerned was running the store. He put it a little more elegantly: "The will of the nation [Cuba] is the only thing essential to be regarded."

Incidentally, he had a simple solution for the Cuban question. He thought maybe we should annex it, and John Quincy Adams, his successor at the State Department, was afraid Cuba would fall under the influence of a hostile foreign power, and also flirted with annexation.

It was only when Woodrow Wilson arrived on the scene with his moral approach to foreign policy that the United States began granting or withholding or withdrawing recognition in accordance with whether we approved of the way the government concerned came to power or spoke and acted.

Thus, it can be argued that Eisenhower's action was right or wrong, wise or unwise, but it cannot be argued on the basis of American history that it was inevitable.

The argument for the break was that Castro had gone well beyond the bounds of proper diplomatic procedure and that, if we had tolerated his insults and permitted him to reduce our mission in Havana to 11, we would not only have had an ineffective mission but would have debased the whole procedure of decent diplomatic intercourse and weakened ourselves in the eyes of other countries.

Another argument for the break was that it encouraged other American Republics to do the same and thus promotes the isolation of Castro in this hemisphere.

There were, however, arguments on the other side. The break makes it more difficult to get out of Cuba the anti-Castro Cubans who may one day organize his defeat. It removes the embassy as a source of accurate information and a rallying point for Castro's opponents. It limits Kennedy's freedom of action 16 days hence when he has to deal with the Cuban problem. And, of course, it encourages the popular view in this country that an American Embassy is sort of a badge of our approval of the government concerned or a reward for good conduct.

In the modern world, however, this is not what an embassy is. We maintain embassies in other countries not because we approve of

what goes on in those countries but because we live on the same planet with them and either have to remain in contact with them or at least watch what they are up to. This is why we remain in Moscow and many other places run by governments we do not approve.

Among other reasons, we have ambassadors abroad for the same reason that we have soldiers on constant patrol along the Iron Curtain: We want to know what's going on; and the more hostile the enemy is, the more we patrol night and day.

The real test in the Cuban case is not whether slamming the door makes Ike feel better, but whether it promotes the interests of the United States. Maybe it will, but obviously Castro did not think so. He provoked and presumably wanted the break, but it is Kennedy and not Eisenhower who must now deal with the consequences.

Mr. MORSE. In this column Mr. Reston sets forth the arguments which are advanced for the breaking of diplomatic relations with Cuba and those advanced against the breaking of diplomatic relations with Cuba.

After listening to the briefing of representatives of the State Department on this matter in the Foreign Relations Committee this morning, I stand on every word of my observations in the speech I made day before yesterday on the subject matter. I particularly buttress it with the final paragraph in the Reston article in which he said:

The real test in the Cuban case is not whether slamming the door makes Ike feel better, but whether it promotes the interests of the United States. Maybe it will, but obviously Castro did not think so. He provoked and presumably wanted the break, but it is Kennedy and not Eisenhower who must now deal with the consequences.

COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTES— JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until the conclusion of the activities centering on the joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian informs the Chair that the Members of the Senate will go to the Hall of the House of Representatives and act as the Senate itself, and that the Senate does not normally stand in recess during the counting of the ballots.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate return to its Chamber at the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the conduct of Senate business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 11 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.) the Senate, preceded by the Secretary (Fulton M. Johnston), the Sergeant at Arms (Joseph C. Duke), the Vice President, and the President pro tempore, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

(See the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of today for the proceedings in the House of Representatives in connection with the counting of the electoral votes.)

(At 1 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m., the Senate returned to its Chamber.)

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANSFIELD in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLAKLEY in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I was under the impression that certain

Senators wished to introduce bills and submit resolutions, even though the morning hour has passed.

RESULTS OF COUNTING OF ELECTORAL VOTE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS) and myself, as tellers on the part of the Senate, and Representatives KELLY and BOLTON, as tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, I report the results of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning January 20, 1961, and ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The undersigned, CARL HAYDEN and CARL T. CURTIS, tellers on the part of the Senate, EDNA F. KELLY and FRANCES P. BOLTON, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning on the 20th day of January, 1961.

| States | Electoral votes of each State | For President | | | For Vice President | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts | Richard M. Nixon, of California | Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia | Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas | Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts | Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina | Barry Goldwater, of Arizona |
| Alabama | 11 | 5 | | 6 | 5 | | 6 | |
| Alaska | 3 | | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Arizona | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Arkansas | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | | |
| California | 32 | | 32 | | | 32 | | |
| Colorado | 6 | | 6 | | | 6 | | |
| Connecticut | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | | |
| Delaware | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | | | |
| Florida | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | |
| Georgia | 12 | 12 | | | 12 | | | |
| Hawaii | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | | | |
| Idaho | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Illinois | 27 | 27 | | | 27 | | | |
| Indiana | 13 | | 13 | | | 13 | | |
| Iowa | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | |
| Kansas | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | | |
| Kentucky | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | |
| Louisiana | 10 | 10 | | | 10 | | | |
| Maine | 5 | | 5 | | | 5 | | |
| Maryland | 9 | 9 | | | 9 | | | |
| Massachusetts | 16 | 16 | | | 16 | | | |
| Michigan | 20 | | 20 | | | 20 | | |
| Minnesota | 11 | 11 | | | 11 | | | |
| Mississippi | 8 | | | 8 | | | 8 | |
| Missouri | 13 | 13 | | | 13 | | | |
| Montana | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Nebraska | 6 | | 6 | | | 6 | | |
| Nevada | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | | | |
| New Hampshire | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| New Jersey | 16 | 16 | | | 16 | | | |
| New Mexico | 4 | 4 | | | 4 | | | |
| New York | 45 | 45 | | | 45 | | | |
| North Carolina | 14 | | 14 | | | 14 | | |
| North Dakota | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Ohio | 25 | | 25 | | | 25 | | |
| Oklahoma | 8 | | 7 | | | 7 | | 1 |
| Oregon | 6 | | 6 | 1 | | 6 | | |
| Pennsylvania | 32 | 32 | | | 32 | | | |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 4 | | | 4 | | | |
| South Carolina | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | | |
| South Dakota | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Tennessee | 11 | | 11 | | | 11 | | |
| Texas | 24 | 24 | | | 24 | | | |
| Utah | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Vermont | 3 | | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Virginia | 12 | | 12 | | | 12 | | |
| Washington | 9 | | 9 | | | 9 | | |
| West Virginia | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | | |
| Wisconsin | 12 | | 12 | | | 12 | | |
| Wyoming | 3 | | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Total | 537 | 303 | 219 | 15 | 303 | 219 | 14 | 1 |

CARL HAYDEN,
CARL T. CURTIS,
Tellers on the Part of the Senate.

FRANCES P. BOLTON,
EDNA F. KELLY,
Tellers on the Part of the House of
Representatives.

The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United is 537, of which a majority is 269.

John F. Kennedy, of the State of Massachusetts, has received for President of the United States 303 votes;

RICHARD M. NIXON, of the State of California, has received 219 votes;

HARRY F. BYRD, of the State of Virginia, has received 15 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 537, of which a majority is 269.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, of the State of Texas, has received for Vice President of the United States 303 votes;

Henry Cabot Lodge, of the State of Massachusetts, has received 219 votes;

STROM THURMOND, of the State of South Carolina, has received 14 votes.

BARRY GOLDWATER, of the State of Arizona, has received 1 vote.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1961, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT OF CLOTURE RULE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by the clerk.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 4) to amend the cloture rule by providing for adoption by a three-fifths vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the Humphrey-Kuchel amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as I understand the parliamentary situation, the business before the Senate is the Humphrey-Kuchel amendment to Senate Resolution 4.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senate Resolution 4 is now before the Senate, and the question is on agreeing to the so-called Humphrey-Kuchel amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am ready to speak briefly on the pending business; but I certainly wish to yield to any Senator who has other matters to submit, such as the introduction of bills or requests that certain matters be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or anything of that sort, if any there be.

However, apparently no Senator wishes to bring such matters before the Senate at this time.

Mr. President, the pending measure is an attempt to amend rule XXII of the Senate rules, which has existed, in one form or another, as to its sections that relate to cloture of debate, since the days just prior to the First World War.

I think perhaps it might be interesting to review the rules of the Senate, as they apply to debate, as to the time that may be consumed by Senators and as to the privileges of Senators during debate. I think it may be worth while to review

that subject quite briefly at this time, in order to show, among other things, that the rule XXII cloture provision which requires a two-thirds vote of the Senators present and constituting a quorum, before a measure may be brought to immediate consideration, and with further debate, except in a limited way, dispensed with—is not out of accord with the rules and the practice of the Senate, but is, instead, in strict accord with the rules, practice, and traditions of the Senate for a long, long period of time.

Mr. President, the rule of the Senate which has to do with debate is rule XIX. There are several paragraphs, Nos. 1 to 7, in that rule, but I shall read only paragraph 1, which states the general rule of appearance of Senators upon the floor to participate in debate. Paragraph 1 of rule XIX reads as follows:

When a Senator desires to speak, he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer, and no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate.

Mr. President, I think it is reasonably clear, from a consideration of paragraph 1 of rule XIX, that the rules of debate in the Senate are clearly laid down therein, and that it is very clear that a Senator, having received the recognition of the Presiding Officer, may proceed without being interrupted, without his consent, and can speak at least twice upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate. On the matter of what constitutes a day, I should say that numerous rulings have held, and the Senate practice as prescribed by other rules is to the effect, that a legislative day does not mean the same thing as a calendar day, and that when the Senate recesses from day to day, the legislative day continues until there has been an adjournment.

Under rule XIX of the Senate, therefore, which has existed for a long, long time, a Senator, when recognized, may debate, without his infracting the rules of ordinary decency and procedure and courtesy—and those matters are discussed in later paragraphs of rule XIX—as long as he wishes to do so. Likewise, he may discuss the same subject matter twice in any legislative day so long as the same measure is pending.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I gladly yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I should like to ask the majority leader whether or not any action is contemplated this afternoon, or whether the Senate can be informed that there will be nothing except speeches and that after any Senator who wants to occupy the Senate floor has had an opportunity to do so, the Senate will adjourn.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. For the information of the Senate, I wish to state that, insofar as I know, after having asked some questions around the Chamber, there will be no business of any real consequence as it relates to voting this afternoon. I would hope, however, that Senators who have speeches to make, and are ready to get them off their chests, will do so.

On that basis, it is believed we shall be able to adjourn at a reasonable hour tonight until 12 o'clock noon Monday. I will even go so far as to give the assurance to Members of the Senate that there will be no voting this afternoon, insofar as the majority and minority leaders can control it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank the majority leader, and I thank the Senator from Florida.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator from Florida for yielding.

Mr. HOLLAND. I was very glad to yield.

AMENDMENT OF CLOTURE RULE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 4) to amend the cloture rule by providing for adoption by a three-fifths vote.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have already stated that rule XIX, in its first paragraph, prescribes the general rule for debate, which covers the appearance of Senators upon the floor of the Senate, covers their recognition, allows them to speak without interruption unless they grant leave to be interrupted and to speak for as many as two times on a subject on a legislative day; and a legislative day has repeatedly been held to run beyond a calendar day and up until the time of an adjournment of the Senate.

The other rules that have to do with debate, Mr. President, are in the nature of rules to suspend or to limit or to affect in some special way the general rule of debate stated as rule XIX, which I have already read into the RECORD.

Mr. President, rule XXII in its cloture provision includes the two-thirds vote requirement, and that two-thirds vote is required before the general rule of the Senate which I have already read can be so changed and affected as to cut off debate, after a small period of time following the adoption of the cloture measure, by two-thirds of the Senate or more.

Instead of being an unusual provision, that two-thirds provision is in strict accord with other provisions in the Senate rules and in the Senate practice; and it is on that subject that I wish to dwell briefly here this afternoon.

First, rule X, Mr. President, which is the rule for making a special order of business out of a matter coming before the Senate, is found on page 11 of the Senate Manual, and I quote only partially from it and only a part of paragraph 1, which reads as follows:

Any subject may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order; and when the time so fixed for its

consideration arrives the Presiding Officer shall lay it before the Senate.

And so forth. That is a suspension or change in the normal manner of the procedure of the Senate in taking up matters which are before it or can be brought before it.

The point I make in referring to that rule is to invite attention to the fact that a two-thirds vote of the Senate is provided as the test before any special order can be made, before the rules may be so changed in their application to the calendar of the Senate or to matters which may be brought before the Senate as to address the attention of the Senate to that particular measure so picked up and made a special order. Provision for a two-thirds vote is a part of the Senate rules and has been for a long, long time. It is found in rule X, and is but one of the several provisions to which I shall refer.

I have heard of no one objecting in any way to the fact that a two-thirds vote is required for a matter which may be even as incidental as that; namely, to pick up some item of present interest and ask that it be set down for special consideration and made a special order at a particular time.

Mr. President, rule XVI deals with legislation on appropriation bills and prescribes generally the conditions under which appropriation bills shall be considered and passed during the debates of the Senate. There is, of course, the provision which bans the bringing up of new legislation as a part of an appropriation bill, except subject to very special rules which are engrafted upon the rules of the Senate by the provisions of rule XVI, which I shall not read into the RECORD, because they are mere details. In order to have general legislation, new legislation, engrafted upon an appropriation bill, Mr. President, it is necessary that either those special conditions, which are rather drastic, be met, or that the matter be held to be subject to a point of order, so that it may be knocked out by a ruling of the Chair or upon a point of order made by any Senator.

Mr. President, this provision of rule XVI is, of course, subject to rule XL of the Senate, which is the provision for suspending the rules, because when a rule is proposed to be suspended in order to allow the bringing of general legislative matters into an appropriation bill one must turn to rule XL for the provisions of the body of rules as to suspension. That rule, which is entitled "Suspension and Amendment of the Rules," provides:

No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on 1 day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. Any rule may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate, except as otherwise provided in clause 1, rule XVII.

Mr. President, it is no news to the Senate, of course, that a rule may be suspended by unanimous consent, but the provision to which I wish to address my-

self in rule XL is the first sentence, which says:

No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on 1 day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof.

That provision has been proceeded under many times on the floor of the Senate. The question came up long ago as to what number of votes or what percentage of votes should be required when the rule has been otherwise observed, by the filing of a written notice of 1 day, when the time comes for the calling up of the motion to suspend the rule. The Senate has on so many occasions ruled that a two-thirds vote is required to suspend the rule that I do not wish to detain the Senate unduly by bringing into the RECORD all of the cases in which that decision has been announced or followed. As a matter of fact, there have been 20 such cases since the year 1915. For reference of other Senators, I invite attention to the fact that they will find these cases as note 19 on the bottom of page 568 of the excellent book on Senate Procedure which has been compiled by the distinguished Parliamentarian of the Senate and his distinguished associate.

Mr. President, the general statement made by the two Parliamentarians of the Senate, who collaborated in the drafting of this book, is under the head "Vote Required," meaning the vote required to suspend the rules, and is found at the top of page 568. It says this:

The Standing Rules of the Senate may be amended by a majority vote, but a two-thirds vote of the Senators present, a quorum being present, is required for their suspension, including suspensions for the purpose of proposing legislative amendments to general appropriation bills.

Mr. President, I think that is so clear a statement of the state of the rules, as well as of the state of the practice of the Senate, that it does not need to be repeated. I wish to have the record show, if I may, first, that under the note stated by the editors of the book to which I have referred it is shown that since the year 1915 there have been 20 incidents of the affirmation of the following of that rule requiring a two-thirds vote for suspension of the rules of the Senate.

I think it might be profitable at this time to read into the record two series of excerpts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; one from the year 1915, when the Senate affirmed a rule that a two-thirds vote was required to suspend the rules, and the other a quotation in part from the RECORD of June 26, 1916, and the days following, which shows the same general course followed.

Mr. President, first, as a predicate for the reading from the RECORD of 1915, I wish to state that the Senate under rule XL has the power to suspend a rule pursuant to a notice without the reference of such notice to the Committee on Rules and Administration. Secondly, where such a notice was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, the report of the committee, upon objec-

tion, must lie over 1 day under the rule. Lastly, suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote.

These are the historic recitals of the consideration of the matter, in which the Senate itself by a rollcall vote affirmed the requirement of a two-thirds vote before a rule could be suspended, affirming that the rule was a part of the Senate procedure.

On January 11, 1915—63d Congress, 3d session, RECORD page 1357, Senate Journal, page 52—during the consideration of H.R. 19422, the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1916, Mr. Morris Sheppard, of Texas, submitted a notice in writing, which was read, that he would move to suspend paragraph 3 of rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate for the purpose of proposing to the bill a certain amendment set out in his notice.

On January 12—RECORD, page 1382; Journal, page 53—Mr. Sheppard made such motion pursuant to his notice, and, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Reed Smoot, of Utah, if he expected to refer the proposed motion to the Committee on Rules, stated that such reference was not required by the rules.

Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, made the point of order that the rules could not be modified in that way; that the proposed modification ought to be referred to the Committee on Rules for a report from that committee.

Mr. Sheppard cited a precedent of March 2, 1861.

The Vice President, Mr. Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, overruling the point of order, said:

The Chair is ready to rule. Under rule XL the Chair is of the opinion that the Senate has the unqualified power in accordance with this notice to suspend the rule if it chooses to do so. If it does not choose to do so, the proper procedure is to move to refer the notice to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Smith then moved that the notice be referred to the Committee on Rules, which was agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 34.

Later, on the same day—RECORD, page 1395—Mr. Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Rules, reported the motion favorably and recommended that for the purpose named and the consideration of the amendment proposed by Mr. Sheppard and all amendments thereto, paragraph 3 of rule XVI be suspended.

Mr. Sheppard having moved the adoption of the report, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, asked that the report lie over for a day. The Vice President ruled that a motion to proceed to the consideration of the report was in order, whereupon Mr. Smith made such a motion.

Mr. Lodge then made the point of order that the report should lie over 1 day, citing section 2 of rule XXVI, as follows:

All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of a subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie over 1 day for consideration, unless the Senate by unanimous consent shall otherwise direct.

Mr. Smith withdrew his motion. Mr. James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi, contended the motion was in order at that time. He said:

It seems to me the Senator from Texas has a right to insist upon the consideration of the motion at this time. It is offered as an amendment, and he has given notice that he will offer it. He has complied with the rules of the Senate. The Committee on Rules has reported, and reported favorably. I insist that it is the Senator's right to have the matter considered now, and that too, without regard to the report of the committee. Rule XL is very clear, and to my mind there is no room for doubt or question as to the course which the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas should take.

The Vice President, holding the report must go over, said:

There can be no doubt that under the second clause of rule XXVI, which had escaped the memory of the Chair, the report of a committee, upon objection cannot be considered today. It must go over until tomorrow.

On January 13, 1915—RECORD, pages 1503-1513—when the unfinished business, the District of Columbia appropriation bill, was laid before the Senate at 2 o'clock, Mr. Sheppard moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules, for the purpose of presenting his proposed amendment to the appropriation bill; whereupon the Vice President made the following ruling:

The Chair on yesterday, not having remembered section 2 of rule XXVI, which provides that—"all reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of the subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged shall lie over 1 day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct * * *."

Inadvertently, in the first instance, held that the report went to the calendar upon objection. The Chair was led into that error by clause 4 of rule XIV, which applies simply to bills and joint resolutions and does not apply to a report of the Committee on Rules. The Chair, therefore, is of the opinion that the report of yesterday came over to be handed down today during the morning hour, but the morning hour was consumed in the consideration of a previous resolution coming over from a preceding day. Meantime the unfinished business was laid before the Senate; but the Chair has now no doubt that, in accordance with the rules of the Senate, the Senator from Texas has a perfect right to move to proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules.

The question before the Senate is therefore, Will the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules?

In reply to a parliamentary inquiry by Mr. Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, as to whether the motion was in order after 2 o'clock the Vice President said:

The Chair holds that at any time the Senate has a perfect right, upon motion, to take up any matter that is upon the calendar. * * * In accordance with rule IX it (the motion) must be decided without debate.

After a quorum call, the Vice President withdrew the statement just made that the motion was not debatable, stating that upon an examination of rule

IX he found the rule referred to motions made prior to 2 o'clock, and not after 2 o'clock.

Mr. William J. Stone, of Missouri, took the position that the rules of the Senate could be suspended by unanimous consent, but that it had not been the practice of the Senate to suspend the operation of its rules on motion.

Mr. Sheppard, in supporting his motion, said:

There is nothing revolutionary about this proceeding. I have followed strictly one of the rules of this body, rule XL, which provides that "no motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on 1 day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof."

Mr. President, this is not the first time rule XL has been invoked. On March 2, 1861, when the Democrats were in control of the Senate, the same question was raised. The right of the Senate was sustained to suspend the rules by a majority vote.

One of the Senators in opposing the motion to suspend the rules used almost the exact language that has been employed by the Senator from Missouri here today. Mr. Hale said, after the motion had been read: "I do not wish to interpose any objection, but I want to maintain the rights of the minority of the Senate. It is the first time, I think, I ever knew a motion made here to suspend the rules."

The Senator from Missouri says he thinks this motion of mine is the first attempt; evidently it is not. Mr. Hale continued:

"I do not know of any provision by which we may suspend the rules. Ordinarily, when we undertake to do anything contrary to the rules of the Senate, it is done by unanimous consent. We have by resolution suspended the joint rules, but the rules of the Senate are imperative; and there is no provision in our rules, as there is in the Rules of the House of Representatives, by which they may be suspended."

After a long debate it was decided by a majority of the Senate that the rules might be suspended in this way. The very rules the Senator from Missouri eulogized so enthusiastically have been followed in this case and strictly followed. The motion was presented in writing, laid over a day, and then by a vote of the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Rules, one of the greatest committees of the Senate, a committee that numbers in its membership some of the most prominent and gifted Members of this body. That committee, by a majority vote, has reported to the Senate that the motion should be adopted, and I have no fear, therefore, Mr. President, of the result.

Mr. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, while agreeing to the proposition that the motion to suspend the rules was in order, made the point of order that the suspension of the rules should be in accordance with parliamentary precedent by a two-thirds vote and only by a two-thirds vote, as followed by the House of Representatives.

The Vice President held that the point of order was prematurely made, that after the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report had been determined and the report was before the Senate, he would make some observations on the point of order.

Mr. Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, supported the proposition that Mr. Sheppard had a right to make the motion under the rules of the Senate; that it

was the duty of the Senate to consider the motion under the rules; and that if the Senate refused to take up the report, Mr. Sheppard was denied an absolute right which he had under its rules, namely, the right of moving to suspend a particular rule upon giving a specified notice.

Mr. Sheppard's motion was agreed to by a vote of 49 yeas, 23 nays, and he thereupon moved the adoption of the report.

At that stage I interpolate that as the result of the vote, the report was taken up, and the Senate then was to consider the matter covered by the report and the motion upon which that report was based.

The Vice President then submitted Mr. Hitchcock's point of order to the Senate for decision. I believe the point the Senate must recognize in looking at this precedent and the others that follow is that in 1915, when it reached the point which we have reached now in referring to that historic debate, the Senate realized that rule XL, while it permitted a suspension of the rules, did not by its own terms provide by what vote the rule was to be suspended, and that it was necessary to have some determination by the Senate itself as to what vote was required.

Here is the statement made by the learned then Vice President, Mr. Thomas R. Marshall, who said:

The Senator from Texas moves the adoption of the report of the Committee on Rules. The Senator from Nebraska raises the point of order that a two-thirds majority shall be held necessary to suspend the rules.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings." The Senate has assumed the right to be a self-governing body, and under this clause of the Constitution has made its own rules, and has so sedulously guarded its prerogatives that it has even reserved the right to appeal from the decision of the Presiding Officer; it pays no attention to anything that the presiding officer says or to any opinion he has if it does not happen to coincide with the view of the Senate.

The present Presiding Officer believes that the Senate has reserved to itself the exclusive right to say what the rules are, how they may be adopted, and how they may be abrogated or temporarily laid aside. The present Presiding Officer does not believe that it is within the province of the present occupant of the chair to determine whether rule XL should be strictly construed in accordance with the literal language thereof or whether the Senate of the United States proposes to construe the same in accordance with well-known parliamentary procedure. The Chair therefore submits to the Senate the determination of the question as to whether or not it requires a two-thirds majority to adopt the report of the Committee on Rules providing for a suspension of a certain rule.

Thus, the precise point was clearly transferred to the lap of the Senate by the then Presiding Officer, who had called attention to the fact that Rule XL allowed a suspension of the rules, but did not prescribe the standard under which the suspension should be accomplished.

Mr. Sheppard, in opposing the point of order, made a statement which I shall not quote in full at this point, but I ask

unanimous consent that it be inserted in the *RECORD* at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

Mr. President, I merely wish to say that if the Senate should decide that it requires a two-thirds vote to put rule XL in operation, it would write something into the rule that is not there. It would write language into the rule that does not belong there. Whenever our rules require a two-thirds vote, they specify that fact. For instance, rule X provides:

"Any subject may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order."

Treaties to be ratified require a two-thirds vote, and it is so specified in the rule relating to them. There is no requirement mentioned in this rule for a two-thirds vote or a three-fourths vote or a unanimous vote. The logical inference, therefore, is that the rule may be put into operation by a majority vote. The rule reads, in part, as follows:

"No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof."

When a similar question was before the Senate in 1861 a majority of the Senate suspended the rules. It seems clear to me that the intention of this rule is to give a majority of the Senate an opportunity to assert itself.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the gist of Senator Sheppard's statement was that in 1861 it had been held that a majority could waive the rule. That was really the point he made.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, supporting the point of order, said:

The rule which it is proposed to suspend contains no provision as to the majority requisite for its suspension. On the face of it it might be inferred that that meant that it could be done by a vote of a bare majority. . . . So far as my knowledge extends, in all parliamentary bodies of which I know anything, a vote larger than a majority is required to suspend the rules. In my own State, in the legislature, it requires a two-thirds vote. In the House of Representatives two-thirds is established by their rules as necessary to suspend the rules. . . . The ground on which that general practice rests is the sound ground that if the rules are to be suspended by a majority vote there are no rules. The suspension of the rules must have a greater sanction than an ordinary matter.

Mr. Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, opposing Mr. Hitchcock's point of order, said:

The general parliamentary law is that a majority has a right to change and fix its rules, except so far as that majority might have bound itself by specific rule designed to take care of the minority. I cannot find anywhere that, in the absence of a specific rule or statute, there is anything to control the majority of any legislative body. In the House of Representatives a two-thirds vote is required to suspend the rules . . . by a specific rule of the House itself, which requires a two-thirds majority to suspend its rules and pass a bill. There would be no necessity for a specific rule requiring a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules unless under general parliamentary law the rules could be suspended by a majority vote.

Mr. President, I do not believe it would have been possible to present more specifically the question as to what is the rule of procedure in the Senate when-ever it is proposed to suspend the rules. The rules are written, of course, for the government of the Senate and its Members. As the then great Senator Lodge so ably stated, the rules are no rules if a majority can change them at any time by its mere fiat. The Senate was presented with that specific point, and it was thrown into the lap of the Senate by the then Presiding Officer, Vice President Marshall, who specifically ruled that a two-thirds vote was required.

Mr. Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia, favoring the point of order, quoted a provision from the Manual of General Parliamentary Law, by Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of the House of Representatives, referring to parliamentary law generally, and not specifically to the House of Representatives, as follows:

SUSPENSION OF RULES

Unless the rules themselves provide for their own suspension, they can be suspended by unanimous consent only. It is usual to provide that under certain circumstances and at certain times two-thirds may suspend the rules.

As further supporting his contention, Mr. Hardwick read a provision from Robert's Rules of Order, which, after citing the necessity at times for a temporary suspension of the rules, stated that if such a motion was carried by a two-thirds vote, then the particular thing for which the rules were suspended could be done.

During the course of his argument, he said:

The contention I present is that while rule XL provides for a suspension of the rules when notice in writing has been given, yet the rule itself is silent as to how much vote is required in order for the motion to suspend to prevail; and in the absence of a specific provision in the rules themselves, following the general and almost universal American practice, two-thirds is required.

Mr. Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, opposing the point of order, after citing several instances where amendments to the rules had been made by majority votes, took the position that, as between an amendment and a suspension of the rules, there was no material difference in principle, and that the effect of a suspension in an individual instance was merely a temporary amendment of a permanent rule, instantly reestablishing the rule thereafter; and that an amendment and a suspension were exactly upon the same basis under rule XL.

The point of order of Mr. Hitchcock was sustained by the Senate by a vote of 41 yeas to 34 nays.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The junior Senator from South Dakota believes that the able Senator from Florida is making a very interesting and worthwhile statement of the principles involved in the pending question. Does the Senator feel that if the rules could be

changed at any time without notice and upon a majority vote it would convert so-called Senate rules into a mere statement of procedure, which could be changed at convenience?

Mr. HOLLAND. I do. They could be changed by a bare majority—with tyranny which has never been exercised in this body—changing the rules to suit their purpose. I am not willing to stand here in the Senate and see any such stultification of the procedures of the Senate and these rules, which so clearly provide, sometimes by wording in the rules themselves—as in the case of rule X—or, as in the case which I have just discussed, in the interpretation of rule XL by vote of the Senate that a two-thirds vote is required to suspend the rules.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the Senator from Florida agree with me that such a method of changing the rules would inevitably lead to the sacrifice of many minority rights?

Mr. HOLLAND. It would indeed; and the minority affected might be such a minority that it would practically be half of the Senate. It might even be 49 Members of the Senate, which is more than half of the number of Senators who are customarily present.

The Senator from Florida does not want to see the Senate take such an abysmal departure from the rules of orderly procedure, which it has established throughout its long and illustrious history, sometimes by wording incorporated in the rules themselves, and sometimes by the submission of a question after strenuous debate to the Senate for determination by a vote of the Senate itself.

The Senator from Florida could not think of anything more destructive of the stability of the Senate, or of respect for the verdicts of the Senate, as reported by its record upon yea-and-nay votes, nothing could disturb that record, the stability of the Senate, or the confidence in which its proceedings are regarded, so greatly as a changing of the rules or a winking at the rules or an abandoning of the rules, such as is suggested by some of our friends during the current discussion.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the Senator from Florida recall the basic reason for the colonies proposing, in the original instance, that the Bill of Rights should be added as amendments to the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. HOLLAND. One of the reasons was the protection of minorities; another was the protection of the States; another was the protection of individuals. There were various reasons.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If it were possible to amend the Constitution by a majority vote of Congress, would not that tend to the erosion and the destruction of the rights of minorities?

Mr. HOLLAND. It certainly would. Of course, the framers of our Constitution, with excellent judgment, averted any such possibility as that, unless we are going to start to ignore constitutional provisions as well as the long established rules and traditions of the Senate

and House. But the Founding Fathers averted any such careless procedure by words actually written into the Constitution.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The purpose of my interrogation is that I desire to stress to the people generally, and have it realized, that rules and constitutions are primarily for the protection of minorities; that majorities, if we had simple-majority rules, could abrogate the rules and make them over from day to day. However, rules and constitutions are safeguards of something more than a majority vote. They are primarily designed to protect the rights of individuals or the rights of minorities.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from South Dakota is, of course, completely correct. I appreciate his comments. We want to protect, by continually following the rules and traditions of the Senate, the rights of minorities, whether we happen to be, for the moment, within the minority or not. The protection of minorities, of States, and of individuals continues to be the primary objective, I think, of our Government as a whole.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am glad the Senator from Florida and the Senator from South Dakota are making their statements for the RECORD. I do not know of any more fallacious contention that could be made than that which is inherent in the advisory opinion of the Vice President, and supported by some of our friends who would like to attach to themselves the label of liberals, that there is anything inherently wrong or immoral in placing limitations on the unbridled power of a temporary majority. Our Constitution was written to serve as a brake on the unbridled power of a temporary majority.

The U.S. Senate, as a rare and unique institution of government, is largely designed to cause a slowdown in hasty action by a temporary majority which might do harm to our country or to any group of our people, or, indeed, to any individual American citizen.

At least four instances occur to me out of hand—perhaps there are more—in which the Founding Fathers wrote into the Constitution of the United States specific provisions which denied the right of a majority—indeed, of 60 percent or 62 percent—of the Members of Congress to take any hasty action.

A two-thirds vote of both Houses is required to submit to the States an amendment to the Constitution. Then the Constitution requires the approval of three-fourths of the States before such an amendment can become a part of the Constitution.

The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of this body, by the express terms of the Constitution, to give the advice and consent of the Senate to the making of treaties with foreign states.

The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote, in our fine system of checks and balances, to override the disapproval of a bill by the Chief Executive of the

United States—what we commonly refer to as the overriding of a veto by the President.

The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of this body, sitting as judges under the Constitution, to impeach any public official.

The Constitution likewise provides that there shall be a two-thirds vote before a Member of the Senate can be expelled.

The Founding Fathers knew that, down through the years, there would be a great many young men in a hurry who would want to get things done and change the whole scheme of things overnight. The Founding Fathers knew that there would be times when there would be a majority of such men in the House and Senate of the United States. They knew that at times those persons would be absolutely ruthless and contemptuous of the rights of minorities, based on sectional hatreds or religious bias, or other differences between the members of the human family.

So the entire setup, the whole fabric of our Government, which has enabled us to create the American way of life, the greatest civilization the world has ever known, the most bountiful life mankind has ever lived, has grown out of the restraints on the power of a temporary majority. Yet we are told that the Vice President would declare unconstitutional anything which would stay the hand of a temporary majority in the Senate to recast the rules of this body so as to change the historic and traditional place of the Senate in our form of government, and to prevent it from maintaining its position as a unique parliamentary body in world history.

Mr. President, I am always suspicious of persons who try to take shortcuts. I am always suspicious when they want to take the quick and easy way without regard to the rights of others. I am always more suspicious when any group seeks to gag its opponents and prevent them from discussing, debating, objecting, and giving the reasons for their objections to any proposed cause or form of action anywhere along the line.

If the Senator from Florida will indulge me further, it was never intended that we should have a pure democracy, where the majority of one on today could change the whole scheme of things which had existed up until that good hour. Ours is a republican form of government. There are brakes on hasty action by the majority. If it were not for those brakes, this would not be the United States of America it is today, and this country would not be a great leader among the nations of the world. We would not have the greatest civilization and the highest standard of living that mankind has ever seen.

No one knew that better than old Ben Franklin, when he came out of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Some of his friends met him and asked, "Mr. Franklin, what kind of government have you given us in the new document you have been laboring over?"

He said, "A republic—if you can keep it."

That has been the challenge which has resounded through the ages: "A republic—if you can keep it."

I insist that we who are today resisting the efforts to take short cuts, resisting the efforts by one man presiding over the Senate to assume power which is not his under the Constitution of the United States, which he is sworn to uphold and defend, believe firmly that we are trying to keep and trying to save this Republic.

I am so happy that the distinguished Senator from Florida has gone back into the precedents coming down through the Senate from years back, pointing out how there are so many brakes on immediate action by a majority, and how wisdom and justice have dictated that in instance after instance more than the immediate vote of a temporary majority be required if drastic action is to be taken. The Senator from Florida is rendering a great service here in pointing out all these instances in which, in our parliamentary system, we deny and completely refute the contention—whether made by the Vice President or by anyone else—that there is anything inherently wrong in a limitation on the power of a majority, whether it be in the Congress or elsewhere.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I appreciate greatly the fine comment made by the distinguished Senator from Georgia, and I approve every word he has uttered.

I have before me a brief memorandum of the instances referred to by my distinguished friend, the Senator from Georgia, in which, because of the fact that the framers of the Constitution knew that there were certain matters which needed to be particularly safeguarded, that document provided for a two-thirds vote of one or both Houses of Congress. I shall read the memorandum into the RECORD, in the order in which those instances appear:

Impeachment requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate, when sitting as a court of impeachment.

Expulsion requires a two-thirds vote of either House, when acting on the expulsion of one of its Members.

The passage of a bill over the disapproval or veto of the President requires the two-thirds vote of each House, separately. That applies to bills that have been passed.

A separate provision applies to all other orders or concurrent resolutions or matters, other than bills, which may be passed by both bodies; and it provides that, except in the case of joint resolutions providing for adjournment, a two-thirds vote, again, of each House, separately, is required, in order to override the disapproval of the President.

In the approval of treaties by this body, the Senate, a two-thirds vote is required in order to concur in the act of the Executive.

And in the matter of proposing amendments to the Constitution, of course, a two-thirds vote of each House, separately, is required before the amendment may be submitted to the States; and the amendment becomes a part of the Con-

stitution only after three-fourths of the States approve the proposed amendment.

The Founding Fathers, in giving to each body of the Congress the right to make its own rules, certainly did not assume for a moment that the Senate and House of Representatives, in their experience and wisdom and desire to have proper rules of procedure, would not determine that certain matters—just as had been determined by the Founding Fathers as to these important national matters—arising under our procedure would not require safeguarding by more than a mere majority vote of the Members present. And, of course, as Senators well know, we have had in our rules provisions—and I am just now in the course of outlining some of them—providing for a two-thirds vote; and some of them have been written right here on the floor of the Senate, after consideration of the inadequacies of rules written into the body of our rules, but not stating specifically that more than a majority vote was required in certain instances.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. On January 12, 1959, I placed in the RECORD a list of eight instances in which two-thirds votes were required. I believe that six of them have been cited by the Senator from Florida. There were two others. In connection with all eight, I prepared a brief statement and references. Will the Senator from Florida be willing to have me ask unanimous consent that that matter be printed at this point in the RECORD?

Mr. HOLLAND. Certainly. I am glad to have the Senator from South Dakota do so; I gladly accede to his suggestion, because I wish the list to be all-inclusive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ON MAJORITIES

1. No impeachment without two-thirds of the Members present. Article I, section 3, reads (clause 6):

"The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present."

2. Expulsion of a Member requires two-thirds majority. Article I, section 5, clause 2, reads:

"Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member."

3. Overriding veto: Article I, section 7, clause 2, reads:

"If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be considered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law."

A similar provision is found in the succeeding clause, which reads:

"Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of

Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill."

4. Amendments to the Constitution itself rest upon a proposal by "two-thirds of both Houses." Article V reads:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided That no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate."

That last phrase might be noted in passing—namely, that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Any proposal to limit debate involves depriving some States of their voice, albeit not their suffrage. Respecting the thought guards the suffrage of the States in the Senate, and certainly suggests restraint in depriving a State of the presentation of its views in the Senate. This is an aspect of the matter which those who would limit debate by simple majority vote might well consider.

5. Again, the Constitution, in article II, section 2, requires concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present for the ratification of treaties. Clause 2 of section 2 reads:

"He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

6. Again, where election of Vice President falls to the Senate, through failure of the electoral college to cast a majority, the Constitution, both in the original article II and in amendment 12, relies upon a two-thirds rule. The applicable clause in amendment 12 reads:

"The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice."

7. Again, removal of a disability for membership in the Congress, when caused by having been involved in an insurrection, may be removed by a two-thirds vote of each House.

Thus, it would seem that the Founding Fathers sought to protect the rights of minorities by requiring more than simple majorities to override or silence them in matters of great moment.

And it scarcely need be said that the maintenance of this principle requires the availability of such a rule for every instance in which a minority might think that its rights were imperiled by the suppression of speech.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, let me observe that one of

them related to a circumstance which might have developed today, inasmuch as today, while the two Houses were in joint session, the Senate witnessed the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. If the election had turned out in such fashion that the election of the President and the Vice President had not been determined by the electoral college, and if the election of the President had fallen to the House of Representatives, the election of the Vice President would have devolved upon the Senate. In that case the Constitution provided, in the original Article II, for a two-thirds vote as regards the election of the Vice President. That is another instance in which the two-thirds idea was selected by the constitutional fathers as the appropriate dividing line when something more than a simple majority vote was to be required. That is set forth in the list I have already mentioned.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator from South Dakota for mentioning that.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If I may do so, I should like to clarify my position by pointing out that I think something more than a simple, temporary majority vote should be required for changing the rules; but I do agree with the Vice President that the Constitution states that each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, and that at some point each House must have that right.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As a practical matter, I think the Vice President ruled correctly when he said that that time is at the opening of a Congress. The Constitution makes no requirement that in the determination of its rules, a two-thirds vote should be required. But after the rules of the Senate have been adopted, I think the Senate has wisely provided that more than a simple majority vote should be required; and I believe that a two-thirds rule or such a rule with notice is very much in order and is very much to be desired.

But I do not care to take the time of the Senator from Florida to debate that matter at any length now.

However, I agree with him that if we are to protect the rights of minorities and the rights of individuals, it is important that we have rules, and that they may not be arbitrarily changed, as a matter of convenience from day to day, by a simple majority vote.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator from South Dakota. I hope he will also agree that in the adoption of rules, even at the beginning of a Congress, at least the rules of normal parliamentary procedure, as recognized from one end of this country to the other, should prevail for the government of the Senate. Of course, I think the Senate itself has determined that, being a continuing body, as it undoubtedly is, the rules which prevail at one time hold over until, under those rules, they may be changed in such a way as a then majority of the Senate may decide it wishes them to be.

Mr. President, let me return to the point I was pursuing a few minutes ago—although first I wish to say that I appreciate very much the observations which have been made by both of my distinguished friends.

In 1916 the question of how large a majority was required to suspend a rule of the Senate again came before the Senate, and again was decided by the vote of the Senate itself, since which time it has never been challenged. I have already stated for the record that 20 instances are referred to in the notes by the Parliamentarians, who have very carefully collected the precedents, and have set them forth in the book to which I have referred. There are 20 such instances, and they include the 2 to which I have been referring. Since 1915 there have been 20 such instances in which the Senate itself has proceeded under the two-thirds rule; and in the first 2 of those instances the Senate determined that that was the rule. That determination was made by votes taken here on the floor of the Senate.

The question then came up again on the calendar day of June 28, 1916, the legislative day of June 26, 1916. Those proceedings will be found on pages 10136 to 10145 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the 1st session of the 64th Congress. That came up during consideration of House bill 10484, another appropriation bill; it was the Post Office Department appropriation bill for 1917.

Mr. Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, proposed an amendment prohibiting the transmission through the mails of publications containing advertisements of intoxicating liquors into so-called dry States. The amendment, on a point of order, was held by the Vice President, Mr. Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, to be general legislation. Mr. Jones, pursuant to notice given by him on June 26—which was 2 days previously, though the same legislative day—then moved to suspend paragraph 3 of rule XVI, prohibiting general legislation on general appropriation bills, so that the amendment might be in order. In reply to a parliamentary inquiry if a two-thirds vote was not required for that purpose, the Vice President said:

The Chair finds that on January 13, 1915, the present occupant of the chair did submit that identical question to the Senate, and that by a vote of 41 yeas to 34 nays the Senate decided that it required a two-thirds majority to suspend the rules. If it be desirable to revert to that ruling the Chair will now rule that it takes two-thirds to suspend the rule; but, of course, there can be an appeal from the decision of the Chair on that question, when the Senate can reverse the ruling if it so desires.

The point of order was then raised that the word "day" in the rule meant a legislative and not a calendar day, and therefore the notice, having been given in the same legislative day, did not meet the requirement of the rule.

I have already stated the notice was given on 2 calendar days before, though in the same legislative day.

The Senate, however, after discussing the question at some length, adjourned, thereby removing the question from further controversy.

On June 29, 1916—RECORD, pages 10204-10215; Senate Journal, 466—a vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Jones to suspend the rule, which resulted: yeas 36, nays 28.

The Vice President announced that, in accordance with the former ruling of the Senate that it required a two-thirds vote to suspend the rule, the rule was not suspended.

Mr. Jones took an appeal from the ruling of the Chair, which was sustained by a vote of 42 yeas, 25 nays.

I call to the attention of the learned occupant of the chair [Mr. BLAKLEY] and other Senators, that the Senate was more strongly of the opinion than it was earlier that a two-thirds vote should be required to suspend the rules of the Senate, or otherwise the Senate really had no rules, but would simply allow a majority, at any time, on its own notion, to set aside the rules.

I cannot speak too strongly on this. First, the Constitution, on all such matters of this kind, prescribed a two-thirds vote as a reasonable basis for all matters where great concern was involved. We have already had placed in the RECORD seven such matters, and I thank the Senator from South Dakota for referring to two of them which I had inadvertently omitted.

In the case of our own rules, we have, under rule X, which has been on the books so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, prescribed that to make a bill a special order, calling it up notwithstanding its place on the calendar or its absence from the calendar, requires a two-thirds vote. A two-thirds vote is required in that kind of matter to vitiate the ordinary rule of procedure for the taking up of bills.

I have already shown that in rule XVI and rule XL of the Senate there are prescribed occasions when it may be necessary to suspend the rule, rule XVI pertaining to appropriation bills, rule XL applying to all of the rules, including appropriation bills, but not naming in its own wording a precise vote which is required to obtain suspension.

I have shown that in two cases, in 1915 and 1916 the Senate itself, on submission of the question by the then Vice President, presiding over the Senate, affirmatively decided that a two-thirds vote was required before a rule could be suspended.

I have brought these matters into the RECORD not only to show the tradition of the Senate and to show the country the use of the two-thirds rule in special cases, but also to show that the inclusion of that requirement in rule XXII was no idle matter.

As a matter of fact, I think the wording of rule XXII, which was last voted on in 1959, is in precise accord with the two-thirds rule as followed in other matters and in the Constitution, because it gets away from the requirement of including in the count Senators who are selected and sworn, but who may not be present and participating, requiring a two-thirds vote of those present—a tradition for the protection of important points, for preservation of the rights of minorities, for the preservation of rights

which are regarded as of such consequence that a third of the Senate is willing to stand and stand until they fall, notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the country may think otherwise.

Mr. President, that is no new provision under our procedure, both constitutional and statutory, and from the point of view of rule making, by fiat of the Senate itself, as I have already shown in specific cases which came up for the consideration of the Senate. That being the case, it seems to me it is appropriate to consider for what purpose this two-thirds requirement appears in rule XXII. It seems to me the recounting of the cases in which cloture has been attempted, as placed in the record of this debate on January 4th by our able colleague, the senior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], will point up this discussion.

That list shows the 35 bills which he says have been filibustered in the history of his compilation, beginning back in 1865 and coming through the FEPC bill of 1946. The reason why he limits himself to those provisions in that exhibit 2 is, of course, Mr. President, that his exhibit is taken from a printed report of a hearing in the Senate conducted by our Rules and Administration Committee in the 81st Congress, 1st session.

The purpose of my referring to exhibit 2 is that it is shown affirmatively that in every case but 10, the measure which was temporarily held up by the resort to lengthy debate was either passed, or, in one case, it was found legislation was unnecessary and the purpose was accomplished by Executive order. Twenty-five out of the thirty-five bills were successful.

The first of the 10 in which there was no final action was the force bill of 1890-91. Mr. President, I wonder whether any sane Member of the Senate or the House of Representatives could comment at this time that he wished any such legislation to be seriously considered as was embraced in the terms of the notorious force bill which was defeated at that time. Nobody has ever suggested such legislation since that time.

The second was the armed ship bill of 1917, at the beginning of World War I. In that case President Wilson found he needed no legislative authority but had ample authority under his Executive powers to take the action which was required, and it was taken.

The other eight bills fall into three categories: First, the antilynch bills; second, the anti-poll-tax bills; and third, the FEPC bill.

It is rather evident, Mr. President, from that listing, that the only field in which the legislation was not passed, or in which an early recourse from the executive was not found, was the troublesome field of so-called civil rights.

It is also evident, Mr. President, from a reading of the list, that a great many of those bills had to be changed materially in form before they could meet the approval of this body. Anyone who wishes to go back into the record can learn the history of each of them.

For instance, there was the bill on statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

The reason for the filibuster against this bill was that those two Territories did not wish to be brought into the Union together as one State. They desired to be separate States. In 1911 their friends filibustered the bill proposing to create one State out of those two great areas. They filibustered it to death. In 1912, after another effort in that direction, the Congress decided that two areas which had as many friends might well make two good States—and they made two good States, Mr. President. I think the whole Nation has been happy in the service to the Nation rendered by the people of those two good States. I know we are all happy that each is a State, with all the rights and privileges of statehood.

I could go through the list exhaustively, Mr. President, because I have made some study of each of the bills. Suffice it to say that if any Senator is interested enough in the question to go into the subject matter, he will find that the bills in their original state which were prevented from passage by lengthy debate should not have been passed, and when the bills were returned in acceptable form they were passed, except in the 10 instances which I have mentioned. Of the 10, only in those relating to civil rights has no such legislation been included in bills which have passed.

Of course, two civil rights bills have been passed in recent years, in 1957 and 1960, but to say that they could have been passed or should have been passed in the forms in which they were defeated upon the floor of the Senate after lengthy debate is quite another thing. My own feeling is that the bills received their just deserts when they were denied passage by the stern opposition which was given to them.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I wish to raise a basic question with the Senator from Florida as to why there is any need, or on what basis there is any need, for a change in the rules of this body at this time. I refer in my question to what the Senator has said, that two civil rights bills have been passed under the present rules in the last 2 or 3 years, and proposals which were stronger than the provisions which finally became laws were voted on under the present rules time after time and defeated by majority vote. Otherwise, those provisions would have been in the bills. The Senator recalls that, I am sure, and I think it strengthens his position.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sure it strengthens my position. I am glad indeed that my distinguished friend has brought it to our attention.

The last item in the list which was defeated by lengthy debate is the FEPC bill.

Mr. STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator recalls, as I do, with some poignancy, the fact that FEPC bills, both limited and unlimited, were offered as amendments to the last so-called civil rights bills, which we passed in 1960, and were turned down

by a majority vote of the Senate. Those proposals and others, I am sure, were referred to by the distinguished Senator.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator might mention another, which is the so-called title III. That was a major provision.

Mr. HOLLAND. Title III was one of the most vicious proposals ever presented on the floor of the Senate. It was omitted by a majority vote.

I will say to my distinguished friend, the point I am making has to do with the list of measures which were defeated, as shown by the compilation included in the RECORD by our learned friend the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL].

I think perhaps title III was the most vicious of all the proposals, because it proposed to place in the conscience of one man, the Attorney General of the United States, whoever he might be, a power to make a decision and to predicate further action upon that decision, as to when a threatened breach of so-called civil rights was to occur. It would have given to him the right, upon his sole decision, to take such matter to the Federal courts by securing an injunction against others; and, if anybody saw fit to disobey the injunction, whether he knew about it or not, the Attorney General would have had the right to proceed through the drastic procedure of criminal contempt, and the case would have been tried without following our good old Anglo-Saxon provision for bringing in juries. That proposal would have set up a program completely foreign to anything that I understand to be in our Anglo-Saxon history, or within the present traditions of the country. I am glad the Senator referred to it, though it does not happen to be the case that that is one of the bills which, by itself, was defeated by lengthy debate.

Mr. STENNIS. The point is that those measures were debated in the Senate on their merits, and the pros and cons were actually passed upon. The proposals failed to become law not because of the present rules of the Senate, but because their proponents could not get a majority of the membership to vote in their favor. Is that not correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. That is completely correct. I add the point so well and ably made by my distinguished colleague from Florida yesterday in the course of a colloquy. It is claimed by some, or has been claimed during the debate already, that this rules change must be accomplished in order to permit the passage of the program of the President-elect. My able colleague pointed out the fact that instead of that being true, we have a record of the passage by the Senate in the last Congress of the five measures which are contained within the preferred program of the President-elect. In one or two cases there were vetoes by the President which were sustained. In other cases the measures were held up in the House of Representatives. However, the fact remains that, in respect to the five measures in the "must" program of the President-elect, each has been submitted to the Senate, has not been subjected to unlimited debate, has proceeded to consideration, and has been passed by the membership of the Senate, which was

comprised, in the main, of the same Members who are now present.

Mr. STENNIS. Has the Senator from Florida heard any discussion or proposal by a single Senator, much less a group, to the effect that the Senate rules would be used to defeat the measures in the Kennedy program? Is there any talk to that effect at all?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Florida has not heard any such talk, and would not make himself a party to any such procedure, because he thinks the items in the program do not lie within the field which is of such great and terrific concern to the area of the country from which the Senator from Mississippi comes and from which I come. We think we know what would follow if some of the proposed far-reaching civil rights bills were passed. We think we have a right, from our own public service and knowledge, to predict what would occur. The Senator from Mississippi is a long-time former judge of the circuit court of his State, and also a long-time Senator from his State. He knows what might be expected to result in his State if compulsive, coercive measures were used in fields such as those attempted to be covered by the so-called civil rights program. If we did not express our deep concern and apprehension on the floor of the Senate to our colleagues and to the general public of this Nation, we would be guilty, indeed, of gross neglect of duty.

I believe the Senator from Mississippi knows, as well as I know, that Senators from our Southland would not make themselves a party to any effort by unlimited debate to stop a final vote upon the five measures which are included within the program of the President-elect.

Mr. STENNIS. If the Senator from Florida will yield quite briefly again, I shall not further disturb his presentation.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am happy to yield.

Mr. STENNIS. I heartily agree with the Senator from Florida. The Senator from Mississippi will not join in any kind of movement to cut off proper consideration of the proposed legislation in any way. The Senator from Mississippi does not know of any other Senator who has any such plans, and has not even heard the subject mentioned since we have been here this year. I do not think it would happen at all.

All the civil rights measures which the Senator from Mississippi knows anything about have already been brought to the floor of the Senate and have had their day in court here. Some were passed and are now law, and some were voted down because the majority did not favor them. And that is the way it will happen again.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank my distinguished friend for his able and constructive comment. Not only has the Senator from Florida heard no suggestion this year of the application of unlimited debate to any of the five fields, but also he did not hear any such suggestion made during the previous Congress or prior thereto. To the contrary, the records will show that while many Senators from the South oppose certain

items of that legislation, there was by no means unanimity among Senators from the South concerning those subjects. There is a clear showing that there was no resort to unlimited debate when those very measures were before the Senate. The Senator from Florida, speaking for himself, never even heard any Senator suggest such a course of action.

I wish to discuss briefly the fact that the two-thirds vote requirement in critical cases of great importance to our country has been engrafted upon the Constitution in seven different instances. It has been engrafted upon our own rules in certain instances. It has been followed by a vote of the Senate when specific legislative proposals were submitted in 1915 and 1916, followed 18 times since that time. I think there can be no justification at all for an effort to impose a majority rule on such a question as this when everything in our traditions—constitutional, statutory, and rulewise—is to the other effect. Particularly do I think that it would be unwise to write for the Senate a new standard by reaching into the grab box and pulling out a three-fifths requirement. Two-thirds has been the customary requirement when there were questions of such grave importance that a whole area of the Nation felt itself impelled persistently to bring its point of view to the attention of the Nation.

In looking at the list of 35 instances referred to by the able Senator from California it is clear that the question does not relate solely to the Southland, because it was concerned with only a small part of those 35 instances that have embraced the so-called civil rights questions or any other questions of peculiar importance to the Southland. Some matters of great importance to the Nation as a whole, such as the force bill, have been defeated by resort to extensive unlimited debate and other matters which appear on the face of that bill.

I feel with all my heart that it would be a distinct disservice to our country, in the first instance, and an almost destructive disservice to the Senate, with all of its traditions, to engraft upon our rule book a provision that a mere temporary majority can, at its will, displace one rule or any rule, no matter how important, which in the wisdom of the Senate, since the founding of this country, has been found necessary to accomplish orderly procedure and the enactment of legislation which is good for the country, and in a way that commands the confidence of the country and the adherence in general by the people of the country to the decisions of the Congress.

I hope the Senate will not think of tearing down the temple which has been erected in all the years since the Senate began to function by substituting a measure which in effect would permit a bare majority, on a day-to-day basis, to set aside rules and to accomplish whatever it might wish in order to inflict its will, whether that will represented a majority of the people or whether, as certainly might happen in some instances, it represented only as much as one-fifth of the people. If there were gathered to-

gether in one group Senators from States with smaller population, the will of a bare majority of Senators might be inflicted upon the people of this great country. I hope the Senate will not be so unwise, and will defeat this ill-starred, injudicious attempt to tear down the temple of our fathers.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTES TO SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN AND COMPLIMENTS TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, today marks the 79th birthday of the man who has served as Speaker of the House of Representatives longer than any other in the history of our country. He is a man under whom I had the pleasure of serving for approximately 10 years while I was a Member of the House from the First District of the State of Montana. He is a man who has, I would hazard, 50 of his "boys" serving in the Senate at the present time. In sagacity, in wisdom, in tolerance, in understanding, the Speaker of the House, Mr. RAYBURN of Texas, stands in a class by himself. He has guided many of us in the right ways. He has helped us at the right times. And it gives me a great deal of personal pleasure on this occasion to extend my congratulations and solicitations to the Speaker on this his 79th birthday.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I join in felicitations to our distinguished colleague on the other side of the Capitol. I was not one of those privileged to graduate from SAM RAYBURN'S College of Political Knowledge, but I have been permitted to associate with him in many ways in many parts of the country. My esteem and my admiration for him are unlimited. His wisdom, even outside his "shop," has served to guide me wisely in many ways.

I pay tribute to him on this his 79th birthday. I know that I share the sentiments of all my colleagues in the Senate when I say that it is our hope that we might in some small way approach the stature and the contribution to public life that SAM RAYBURN has attained in this our country.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to say also for the RECORD that I was tremendously pleased and impressed by the action of the Vice President of the United States, RICHARD M. NIXON, as he and the Speaker of the House presided over the counting of the ballots designating the election of the next President and Vice President of the United States. I thought he was gracious in his comments to the Speaker on his birthday, and I thought that he was more than gracious and understanding in his final statement to the membership

of both Houses assembled. What he said then has left an indelible imprint on me, because he spoke as a true American, and he gave voice to feelings which I know he truly felt, and he exemplified in very few words the strength and the significance of the democratic system under which we operate. To me, the Vice President made a magnificent exit.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, while tributes are being paid to the Speaker of the House, I certainly wish to join in the sentiments expressed by our colleagues. Here is a gentleman who has served as Speaker of the House of Representatives longer than any man in the history of our Nation. He has served in that capacity for 19 years. He has served in the House of Representatives itself almost as long as anyone ever has.

I did not have the privilege of serving in the House of Representatives with him, but I know from his products and what I have seen from his operations in the Government—with the President and Cabinet members and Members of Congress, and everyone else—that he has certainly been a wise counselor. Few men have left the imprint on this country he has left and continues to leave, in shaping its policy and shaping its legislation over these critical years, in which the Nation and the world have been transformed in many ways, and during which time policies have been changed and conditions have changed. Yet he still goes on at his fast pace with his wise counsel and sound views.

Somebody referred to him as a teacher of the men in the House of Representatives. That reminds me of a tribute that I saw on a monument on a famed university campus in this country, where a teacher is paid this tribute by former students:

A part of him will be a part of us and our children and their children forever.

A part of Mr. SAM will be a part of this Nation, I hope, forever. I am glad to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to this wise man.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues who have paid their respects to the illustrious and renowned Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. SAM RAYBURN.

Members of Congress who have been privileged to know the Speaker for a number of years affectionately call him Mr. SAM. He represents the finest tradition in this country in the field of legislative government. He has surely made his great contribution to the strength and the welfare and the prosperity and the happiness of this Nation. The name of Speaker RAYBURN will go down in the history books of our country as a truly significant voice and force in the Government of the United States. I feel it a rare privilege to enjoy his fellowship and to share in his friendship.

As I recall, Speaker RAYBURN was elected to the House at the same time that the late and beloved Alben Barkley came to Congress. I also recollect that the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona, the President pro tempore of the Senate and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. HAYDEN], came to Congress in the same year.

These are remarkable men—two of them still with us, and one, Mr. Barkley, who will always live in our memory.

I wish Mr. SAM not only a happy birthday this year, but also many more of those, happy birthdays in good health and good spirits, and with all the blessings of a good life. I am sure he will be granted those blessings by a wise and kindly Providence.

I also wish to join the majority leader in commending the Vice President on his remarkable message on the occasion of the counting of the electoral votes. As was indicated in the Vice President's message, this was a historic occasion. I believe the Vice President's message will go down as one of the truly historic messages. It was one filled with humility. It was a gracious and a very thoughtful pronouncement.

In these few moments the American people, particularly our young people, received a lesson in democracy and in responsible representative government from one of the practitioners of representative government, in a very forceful and yet a very considerate and timely manner. It goes without saying that on many occasions I have sharply disagreed with some of the utterances of the Vice President. I only say that because it is a matter of record. But I surely admire and respect him for the manner in which he has conducted himself during the recent months, during the campaign, and more directly and more precisely in this ceremony of today when the electoral vote was counted. He proved himself to be a fine American and, indeed, a great public servant.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a resolution coming over from the House regarding the death of the Honorable Edith Nourse Rogers, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 18), which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Edith Nourse Rogers, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 23) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Honorable Edith Nourse Rogers, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative from Massachusetts, I move that the Senate, under the order previously entered, adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until Monday, January 9, 1961, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Messages received from the Government of the District of Columbia January 6, 1961:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

Pursuant to the provisions of section 4(a) of Public Law 592, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, Neville Miller as a member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, to fill the unexpired term of James E. Colliflower, resigned, whose term expires March 3, 1961.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 4(a) of Public Law 592, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, Neville Miller as a member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, to succeed himself for a term of 5 years, effective on and after March 4, 1961.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The tribute to Job, the patriarch, by one of his friends (Job 4: 3-4): *Behold, you have instructed many and your words have kept men on their feet.*

O Thou who art the supreme source of all good gifts, we rejoice that in these strange days, when confused cries are echoing throughout the world, we have among us men and women whom Thou hast blessed with a vision of the durable and eternal values and who never fear the loneliness of following and pursuing that which is noblest and best.

On this his birthday we thank Thee for the life and character of our beloved Speaker who holds such a regal place in our affections, not only because of his conspicuous achievements in the realm of politics and the affairs of state but, that, in the high and holy privilege of daily walking and working with him, we have found ourselves strengthened and encouraged by his words of counsel and the companionship of his kind and gracious heart.

We pray that Thou wilt continue to endow him richly with the gifts of leadership, the leadership of aspiration and adventure, of wisdom and understanding, of faith and fortitude, and may his own heart be filled with gladness and receive the benediction of Thy grace as he gives himself wholeheartedly and patriotically to the arduous task of finding ways and means for the building of a better world.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 4, 1961, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution that effective January 3, 1961, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 92, 86th Congress, continue and have same powers as conferred by said resolution.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by House Resolution 11 and House Resolution 12, 87th Congress, he did, on Wednesday, January 4, 1961, administer the oath of office to the Honorable JAMES B. UTT and the Honorable GEORGE M. GRANT at Bethesda, Md.

GEORGE M. GRANT

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 82

Whereas GEORGE M. GRANT, a Representative from the State of Alabama, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed to the oath of office before the Speaker, authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said GEORGE M. GRANT as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

HON. JAMES B. UTT

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 83

Whereas JAMES B. UTT, a Representative from the State of California, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed to the oath of office before the Speaker, authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said JAMES B. UTT as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

The SPEAKER. Will any Member who has not been sworn come to the well of the House and take the oath of office.

Mr. ADAIR appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

STATE OF HAWAII

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on House Administration:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1961.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Transmitted herewith is a copy of the certificate of ascertainment received today from the State of Hawaii, in conformity with the final clause of section 6, title 3, United States Code.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN FLOETE,
Administrator.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the certificate.

The Clerk read as follows:

STATE OF HAWAII.

TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES,
PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I, William F. Quinn, Governor of the State of Hawaii, do hereby certify that the returns of votes cast for electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the State of Hawaii, at an election held therein for that purpose, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1960, agreeably to the provisions of the laws of the said State, and in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, for the purpose of giving in their votes for President and Vice President of the United States, for the respective terms prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to begin on the 20th day of January in the year of our Lord 1961, were, ascertained by judgment of the circuit court of the first judicial circuit, State of Hawaii, in proceedings entitled *Herman T. F. Lum et al., v. Gavien A. Bush et al.* (Civil No. 7029), entered on the 30th day of December A.D. 1960, and that the list of persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, pursuant to said judgment, respectively, is as follows:

Republican Party: Gavien A. Bush, 92,295; J. Howard Worrall, 92,295; O. P. Soares, 92,295.

Democratic Party: William H. Heen, 92,410; Delbert E. Metzger, 92,410; Jeannie Wilson, 92,410.

And I further certify that: William H. Heen, Delbert E. Metzger, and Jennie Wilson were appointed electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the State of Hawaii, at said election.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1961.

WILLIAM F. QUINN,
Governor of Hawaii.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF THE HONORABLE SAM RAYBURN

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire recognition at this time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the people of America, and particularly our colleagues in the House and Senate, know as we sit here today that one of the great figures of American history is

our distinguished and beloved Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

We will not be here two or three generations from now, but we do not have to wait for the historians of tomorrow to write about the life of this great man and his outstanding contribution to the preservation and the progress of our country.

As we sit here today we know that SAM RAYBURN when he was born was to be a man of destiny, we know that SAM RAYBURN today is one of the great figures of American history. Strong and determined in his views, tolerant in his associations with his fellow men, possessed of a mind of understanding that is not only a symbol but an inspiration to all persons to follow, SAM RAYBURN has dedicated his life to the public service of the people of the State of Texas and to the people of the United States of America.

To adequately discuss this outstanding American and fine gentleman would take a long period of time. While he may be a citizen of Texas, so far as the State of Texas is concerned, in the minds of all Americans he is a citizen of every State of the Union. That impression exists in the minds of our people as the result of the man himself: His dedicated mind to God, to country, and to mankind. As the result of the election to Congress by the people of my district, one of the great pleasures of my life has been to meet and to know SAM RAYBURN. Throughout the years as a young legislator in this body and as the years have gone by, he has always been a constant inspiration to me as well as to other people. On various occasions I have referred to him as the man with a "heart of gold." You and I have the honor today of sitting in the presence of a man who very shortly will have presided over this body twice as long as any other Speaker in the history of our country and who has served longer in this body than any other man in the entire history of the National House of Representatives. We also have the honor of sitting in the presence of an humble man; yes, and all the greater because of his humility, who is a man of destiny and a man of history. We know today that SAM RAYBURN's place in American history will be outstanding.

So, without any further remarks on my part, I know I speak the sentiments of all of my colleagues, both in the House and in the Senate, and beyond that the people of the 50 States of the Union, in extending to him our very hearty and sincere congratulations on his birthday anniversary and that God, in His infinite wisdom, will continue for countless of years to come to bestow upon SAM RAYBURN the man, SAM RAYBURN the legislator, SAM RAYBURN the Speaker, an abundance of His choicest blessings.

Happy birthday, SAM RAYBURN, on this occasion.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF THE HONORABLE SAM RAYBURN

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express what I know to be the feelings of the membership on this side of the aisle, shared with the feelings of the entire membership of this House: Our best wishes, our hearty congratulations and good luck to the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] well said most everything in the hearts and minds of all of us. I want our Speaker to know how heartily we agree and to congratulate him and to wish him well in all the days ahead.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to pay tribute to the fairest bluebonnet of Texas, or the fairest marigold of the United States, as the case may be.

Much is being said these days, in the newspapers and elsewhere, about the tender age of those who are about to lead the executive branch of the Government and the rather ancient age of those we have just chosen to guide the ship of state in Congress.

Cicero, whom history has proved a wise scholar on matters of state, had this to say:

Intelligence, and reflection, and judgment reside in old men, and if there had been none of them, no states could exist at all.

But in the same passages Cicero qualified what he meant by old men in whom intelligence, reflection, and judgment reside. He said this:

For as I like a young man in whom there is something of the old, so I like an old man in whom there is something of the young; and he who follows this maxim, in body will possibly be an old man, but he will never be an old man in mind.

The truth is, then, that there is really no conflict or disparity in ages, such as the commentators suggest, in the judgment, reflection, and intelligence of our leaders. Certainly if there was ever a man who remains young in mind it is our beloved Speaker, SAM RAYBURN. He will never be an old man in mind.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m. the House was called to order by the Speaker.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES; JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1

At 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. William M. Miller, an-

nounced the Vice President and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall, headed by the Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The Vice President took his seat as the presiding officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

The joint session was called to order by the Vice President.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, have met in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President.

The Vice President of the United States would like to make an expression on behalf of the Members of the Senate who are here meeting with the House of Representatives, extending our congratulations to the Speaker on his 79th birthday, which he celebrates today.

Under well-established precedent, unless a motion shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertainment has been made that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers on the part of the two Houses will take their place at the Clerk's desk.

The tellers, Mr. HAYDEN and Mr. CURTIS, on the part of the Senate, and Mrs. BOLTON and Mrs. KELLY on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alabama, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator HAYDEN (one of the tellers). Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama seems to be regular in form and authentic and it appears therefrom that John F. Kennedy received five votes for President, and HARRY F. BYRD of the State of Virginia received six votes for President; that LYNDON B. JOHNSON of the State of Texas received five votes for Vice President, and STROM THURMOND of the State of South Carolina received six votes for Vice President.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the Chair will omit in further procedure the formal statement just made and will open in alphabetical order and pass to the tellers the certificates showing the votes of the electors of each State. The tellers will read, count, and announce the result in each State as was done in the State of Alabama.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count, and announce, as was done in the case of Alabama, the electoral votes of the several States in alphabetical order.

When the State of Hawaii was reached, the Vice President made the following statement.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to make a statement. The Chair has received three certificates from persons claiming to be the duly appointed electors from the State of Hawaii. The Chair will hand these certificates one at a time to the tellers who will read the certificates and the attached papers in full. After the first certificate has been read the Chair will then hand the second certificate to the tellers, and then the third.

The Chair hands to the tellers the first of the three certificates for the State of Hawaii.

The first certificate is as follows:

STATE OF HAWAII

We, the undersigned, electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the respective terms beginning on the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1961, being electors duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the State of Hawaii, as appears by the annexed list of electors, made, certified, and delivered to us by the executive of the State, having met and convened at the capitol, in Honolulu, in said State, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in the manner provided by the laws of the State of Hawaii, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday, being the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1960.

Do hereby certify, that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for such President and then for such Vice President, by distinct ballots.

And we further certify, that the following are two distinct lists; one, of the votes for President, and the other, of the votes for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid:

LIST OF ALL PERSONS VOTED FOR AS PRESIDENT, WITH THE NUMBER OF VOTES FOR EACH

Name of person voted for: RICHARD M. NIXON, of California. Number of votes: Three.

LIST OF ALL PERSONS VOTED FOR AS VICE PRESIDENT, WITH THE NUMBER OF VOTES FOR EACH

Name of person voted for: Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. Number of votes: Three.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Honolulu, and State of Hawaii, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday, being the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1960.

O. P. SOARES,
GAVIEN A. BUSH,
J. HOWARD WORRALL,
Electors.

STATE OF HAWAII

To the ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES, PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

I, James K. Kealoha, Acting Governor of the State of Hawaii, do hereby certify that the returns of votes cast for electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the State of Hawaii, at an election held therein for that purpose, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1960 agreeably to the provisions of the laws of the said State, and in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, for the purpose of giving in their votes for President and Vice President of the United States, for the respective terms prescribed by

the Constitution of the United States, to begin on the 20th day of January in the year of our Lord 1961, were, ascertained on the 16th day of November A.D. 1960, and that the list of persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, respectively, is as follows:

Republican Party: Gavien A. Bush, 92,505; J. Howard Worrall, 92,505; O. P. Soares, 92,505.

Democratic Party: William H. Heen, 92,364; Delbert E. Metzger, 92,364; Jennie Wilson, 92,364.

And I further certify that Gavien A. Bush, J. Howard Worrall, and O. P. Soares were appointed electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the State of Hawaii, at said election.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1960.

JAMES K. KEALOHA,
Acting Governor.

The Chair then handed the second certificate to the tellers.

The certificate is as follows:

STATE OF HAWAII

We, the undersigned, electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the respective terms beginning on the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1961, being electors duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the State of Hawaii, as appears by the annexed list of electors, made, certified, and delivered to us by the executive of the State, having met and convened at the capitol, in Honolulu, in said State, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in the manner provided by the laws of the State of Hawaii, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday, being the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1960.

Do hereby certify, That being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for such President and then for such Vice President, by distinct ballots.

And we further certify, That the following are two distinct lists; one, of the votes for President, and the other, of the votes for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid:

List of all persons voted for as President, with the number of votes for each:

Name of person voted for: John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts. Number of votes: Three.

List of all persons voted for as Vice President, with the number of votes for each:

Name of person voted for: LYNDON B. JOHNSON, of Texas. Number of votes: Three.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands.

Done at the capitol, in the city of Honolulu, and State of Hawaii, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday, being the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1960.

JENNIE K. WILSON,
WILLIAM H. HEEN,
DELBERT E. METZGER,
Electors.

The Chair handed the third certificate to the tellers.

The certificate is as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE.
To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greetings:

I certify that the annexed copy, or each of the specified number of annexed copies, of each document listed below is a true copy of a document in the official custody of the Archivist of the United States.

Certificate of ascertainment of electors of the State of Hawaii, dated January 4, 1961, received by the Administrator of General

Services in accordance with section 6, title 3, United States Code.

In testimony whereof, I, Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States, have hereunto caused the seal of the National Archives to be affixed and my name subscribed by the Director of the Office of the Federal Register of the National Archives, in the District of Columbia, this 6th day of January, 1961.

WAYNE C. GROVER,
Archivist of the United States.
By DAVID C. EBERHART.

STATE OF HAWAII

TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES
PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I, William F. Quinn, Governor of the State of Hawaii, do hereby certify that the returns of votes cast for electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the State of Hawaii, at an election held therein for that purpose, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1960 agreeably to the provisions of the laws of the said State, and in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, for the purpose of giving in their votes for President and Vice President of the United States, for the respective terms prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to begin on the 20th day of January in the year of our Lord 1961, were, ascertained by judgment of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial District, State of Hawaii, in proceedings entitled *Herman T. F. Lum et al. v. Gavien A. Bush et al.* (Civil No. 7029), entered on the 30th day of December A.D. 1960, and that the list of persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, pursuant to said judgment, respectively, is as follows:

Republican Party: Gavien A. Bush, 92,295; J. Howard Worrall, 95,295; O. P. Soares, 92,295.
Democratic Party: William H. Heen, 92,410; Delbert E. Metzger, 92,410; Jennie Wilson, 92,410.

And I further certify that William H. Heen, Delbert E. Metzger, and Jennie Wilson were appointed electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the State of Hawaii, at said election.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1961.

WILLIAM F. QUINN,
Governor of Hawaii.

STATE OF HAWAII,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS,
Honolulu, January 4, 1961.

Mr. FRANKLIN FLOETE,
Administrator of General Services,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I have enclosed herewith the certificate of election of the three Democrat electors of the State of Hawaii; namely, Mr. William H. Heen, Mr. Delbert E. Metzger, and Mrs. Jennie Wilson.

These electors were adjudged by the Circuit Court of the First Judicial District, State of Hawaii, to have received a majority of the votes cast in the general election on November 8, 1960, for presidential electors of the State of Hawaii and to be the duly elected presidential electors of the State. A certified copy of the judgment is enclosed.

Under the Hawaii elections contest statutes, an appeal may be taken to the supreme court of the State from the judgment of the circuit court. The appeal must be made within 10 days after the decision of the circuit court is entered, in this case by January 9, 1961.

The attorney general has advised me that he will not appeal the decision of the circuit court, and he has further advised me that the possibility of an appeal in this case by any defendant not represented by him is remote.

As required by the State election contest statutes, State certificates of election have

also been issued to the Democrat electors.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM F. QUINN,
Governor of Hawaii.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL
CIRCUIT, STATE OF HAWAII, CIVIL No. 7029

Herman T. F. Lum, Ernest I. Murai, Dolores Martin, William R. Norwood, Hung Leong Ching, Edith DeMatta, James H. Kamo, H. Tucker Gratz, Jean Sharpless, T. S. Goo, Tadao Beppu, Robert C. Gilkey, Mitsuyuki Kido, Richard Kageyama, Duke Kawasaki, Revocato Medina, Walter M. Heen, Mildred Curley, Kaipo Kauhane, Denise Chu, Joshua Chu, Shizue Kishima, Joe Mottl, Bertram Kanbara, Harry G. Albright, Sam Tanna, Hiroshi Kato, and Thomas P. Gill, complainants, v. Gavien A. Bush, O. P. Soares and J. Howard Worrall, presidential electors; Mrs. James Beatty, Chris Holt, David Kahokele, Arthur Kau, Tetsuichi Kurata and Henry Yamashita, alternate presidential electors; and James K. Kealoha as Lieutenant Governor of the State of Hawaii, defendants.

JUDGMENT

Pursuant to the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law heretofore filed herein,

It is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that William Heen, Delbert Metzger, and Jennie Wilson, the nominees of the Democratic Party for presidential electors of the State of Hawaii, received a majority of the votes in the general election on November 8, 1960, in the State of Hawaii, for the election of presidential electors and alternate presidential electors of the State of Hawaii and in said general election were duly elected as the presidential electors of the State of Hawaii to elect a President of the United States of America to hold office for a term of 4 years from January 20, 1961; that John Silva and Sam David, the nominees of the Democratic Party for alternate presidential electors of the State of Hawaii for William Heen, received a majority of the votes in the general election on November 8, 1960, in the State of Hawaii for the election of presidential electors and alternate presidential electors of the State of Hawaii and in said general election were duly elected as the alternate presidential electors of the State of Hawaii for William Heen to elect a President of the United States of America to hold office for a term of 4 years from January 20, 1961; that Ernest Uu and Charles Thompson, the nominees of the Democratic Party for alternate presidential electors of the State of Hawaii for Delbert Metzger, received a majority of the votes in the general election on November 8, 1960, in the State of Hawaii for the election of presidential electors and alternate presidential electors of the State of Hawaii and in said general election were duly elected as alternate presidential electors of the State of Hawaii for Delbert Metzger to elect a President of the United States of America to hold office for a term of 4 years from January 20, 1961; that John Fernandes and George Watase, the nominees of the Democratic Party for alternate presidential electors for Jennie Wilson, received a majority of the votes in the general election on November 8, 1960, in the State of Hawaii for the election of presidential electors and alternate presidential electors of the State of Hawaii and in said general election were duly elected as alternate presidential electors of the State of Hawaii for Jennie Wilson to elect a President of the United States of America to hold office for a term of 4 years from January 20, 1961; and that in the general election on November 8, 1960, in the State of Hawaii for the election of presidential electors and alternate presidential electors of the State of Hawaii, no other person received a majority of the votes for any such office or was elected to any such office.

It is hereby further ordered, adjudged and decreed that in said general election on No-

vember 8, 1960, in the State of Hawaii, the total number of valid votes for the nominees of the Democratic Party for presidential electors and alternate presidential electors was 92,410 valid votes and the total number of valid votes for the nominees of the Republican Party for the presidential electors and alternate presidential electors was 92,295; and that in said general election no other person received a valid vote for presidential elector or alternate presidential elector.

Dated: Honolulu, Hawaii, this 30th day of December 1960.

RONALD B. JAMIESON,
Judge of the Above Entitled Court.

The VICE PRESIDENT (after consideration of the aforementioned documents by the tellers). The Chair has knowledge, and is convinced that he is supported by the facts, that the certificate from the Honorable William F. Quinn, Governor of the State of Hawaii, dated January 4, 1961, received by the Administrator of General Services on January 6, 1961, and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives on January 6, 1961, being Executive Communication Number 215 of the House of Representatives, properly and legally portrays the facts with respect to the electors chosen by the people of Hawaii at the election for President and Vice President held on November 8, 1960. As read from the certificates, William H. Heen, Delbert E. Metzger, and Jennie Wilson were appointed as electors of President and Vice President on November 8, 1960, and did on the first Monday after the second Wednesday of December, 1960, cast their votes for John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts for President and LYNDON B. JOHNSON of Texas for Vice President.

In order not to delay the further count of the electoral vote here, the Chair, without the intent of establishing a precedent, suggests that the electors named in the certificate of the Governor of Hawaii dated January 4, 1961, be considered as the lawful electors from the State of Hawaii.

If there be no objection in this joint convention, the Chair will instruct the tellers—and he now does—to count the votes of those electors named in the certificate of the Governor of Hawaii dated January 4, 1961—those votes having been cast for John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, for President and LYNDON B. JOHNSON, of Texas, for Vice President.

Without objection the tellers will accordingly count the votes of those electors named in the certificate of the Governor of Hawaii dated January 4, 1961.

There was no objection.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count and announce the electoral votes of the remaining States in alphabetical order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen of the Congress, the certificates of all of the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the Vice President.

The tellers delivered to the Vice President the following statement of the results:

The undersigned, CARL HAYDEN and CARL T. CURTIS, tellers on the part of the Senate, EDNA F. KELLY and FRANCES P. BOLTON,

tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the

electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1961.

| States | Electoral votes of each State | For President | | | For Vice President | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts | Richard M. Nixon, of California | Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia | Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas | Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts | Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina | Barry Goldwater, of Arizona |
| Alabama | 11 | 5 | | 6 | 5 | | 6 | |
| Alaska | 3 | | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Arizona | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Arkansas | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | | |
| California | 32 | | 32 | | | 32 | | |
| Colorado | 6 | | 6 | | | 6 | | |
| Connecticut | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | | |
| Delaware | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | | | |
| Florida | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | |
| Georgia | 12 | 12 | | | 12 | | | |
| Hawaii | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | | | |
| Idaho | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Illinois | 27 | 27 | | | 27 | | | |
| Indiana | 13 | | 13 | | | 13 | | |
| Iowa | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | |
| Kansas | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | | |
| Kentucky | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | |
| Louisiana | 10 | 10 | | | 10 | | | |
| Maine | 5 | | 5 | | | 5 | | |
| Maryland | 9 | 9 | | | 9 | | | |
| Massachusetts | 16 | 16 | | | 16 | | | |
| Michigan | 20 | 20 | | | 20 | | | |
| Minnesota | 11 | 11 | | | 11 | | | |
| Mississippi | 8 | | | 8 | | | 8 | |
| Missouri | 13 | 13 | | | 13 | | | |
| Montana | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Nebraska | 6 | | 6 | | | 6 | | |
| Nevada | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | | | |
| New Hampshire | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| New Jersey | 16 | 16 | | | 16 | | | |
| New Mexico | 4 | 4 | | | 4 | | | |
| New York | 45 | 45 | | | 45 | | | |
| North Carolina | 14 | | 14 | | | 14 | | |
| North Dakota | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Ohio | 25 | | 25 | | | 25 | | |
| Oklahoma | 8 | | 7 | 1 | | 7 | | 1 |
| Oregon | 6 | | 6 | | | 6 | | |
| Pennsylvania | 32 | 32 | | | 32 | | | |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 4 | | | 4 | | | |
| South Carolina | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | | |
| South Dakota | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Tennessee | 11 | | 11 | | | 11 | | |
| Texas | 24 | 24 | | | 24 | | | |
| Utah | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | |
| Vermont | 3 | | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Virginia | 12 | | 12 | | | 12 | | |
| Washington | 9 | | 9 | | | 9 | | |
| West Virginia | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | | |
| Wisconsin | 12 | | 12 | | | 12 | | |
| Wyoming | 3 | | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Total | 537 | 303 | 219 | 15 | 303 | 219 | 14 | 1 |

CARL HAYDEN,
CARL T. CURTIS,
Tellers on the Part of the Senate.
EDNA F. KELLY,
FRANCES P. BOLTON,
Tellers on the Part of the House of Representatives.

The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 537, of which a majority is 269.

John F. Kennedy, of the State of Massachusetts, has received for President of the United States 303 votes; Richard M. Nixon, of the State of California, has received 219 votes; Harry F. Byrd, of the State of Virginia, has received 15 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 537, of which a majority is 269.

Lyndon B. Johnson, of the State of Texas, has received for Vice President of the United States 303 votes; Henry Cabot Lodge, of the State of Massachusetts, has received 219 votes; Strom Thurmond, of the State of South Carolina, has received 14 votes; Barry Goldwater, of the State of Arizona, has received 1 vote.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1961, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, since this is an unprecedented situation, I would like to ask permission to impose upon the time of the Members of this Congress to make a statement which in itself is somewhat unprecedented.

I promise to be brief. I shall be guided by the 1-minute rule of the House rather than the unlimited time rule that prevails in the Senate.

This is the first time in 100 years that a candidate for the Presidency announced the result of an election in which he was defeated and announced the victory of his opponent. I do not think we could have a more striking and eloquent example of the stability of our constitutional system and of the proud tradition of the American people of developing, respecting, and honoring institutions of self-government.

In our campaigns, no matter how hard fought they may be, no matter how close the election may turn out to be, those who lose accept the verdict, and support those who win. And I would like to add that, having served now in Government for 14 years, a period which began in the House just 14 years ago, almost to the day, which continued with 2 years in the Senate and 8 years as Vice President, as I complete that 14-year period it is indeed a very great honor to me to extend to my colleagues in the House and Senate on both sides of the aisle who have been elected; to extend to John F. Kennedy and LYNDON JOHNSON, who have been elected President and Vice President of the United States, my heartfelt best wishes, as all of you work in a cause that is bigger than any man's ambition, greater than any party. It is the cause of freedom, of justice, and peace for all mankind.

It is in that spirit that I now declare that John F. Kennedy has been elected President of the United States, and LYNDON B. JOHNSON Vice President of the United States.

Members of the Congress, the purpose for which the joint session of the two Houses of Congress has been called pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, having been accomplished, the Chair declares the joint session dissolved.

(Thereupon, at 1 o'clock and 48 minutes post meridian, the joint session of the two Houses of Congress was dissolved.)

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Chair directs that the electoral vote be spread at large upon the Journal.

THE SPEAKER'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who may desire to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for 5 days in relation to the birthday of our beloved Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], and that in connection with my request the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] may have permission to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD immediately following those of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join the distinguished majority leader in wishing you a happy birthday with many happy returns. Your distinguished service in this House surpasses that of all others and places your name in history beside the greatest of those ever to have served this country.

Your many kindnesses to me have given you a perpetual place in my heart, set apart from all other men whom I have had the honor to know. I am proud that my congressional district borders yours. I am proud that the people in every section of my State look upon you affectionately as Oklahoma's great Congressman at Large. The people of Oklahoma really feel this way about you.

They adore you and appreciate, beyond the power of words to express, the helping hand you have given us on so many occasions.

We wish you many long years of health and happiness and many long years of distinguished and irreplaceable service in this House.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a genuine pleasure to join the majority leader in extending to our beloved Speaker best wishes for a happy birthday and many more to come. The Members of this body have no finer or truer friend than SAM RAYBURN. His qualities of greatness are worn easily. He has never lost the common touch. His love for people is second only to his love for his country. His door is always open for his fellow Members of this great body. Although he is the busiest man here, he is the most accessible. His advice, counsel, and judgment have been an invaluable staff to me since the day I arrived here. America is fortunate to have this man of the people, this great Democrat, as one of its foremost leaders. His impression on history extends beyond the borders of his congressional district in Texas and beyond the borders of his beloved country. All the world is better for having SAM RAYBURN. His footprints extend from this position of great responsibility to every corner of the world. I extend my sincerest congratulations and best wishes to Speaker RAYBURN on this, his 79th birthday.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I want to join the majority leader and my colleagues in wishing the distinguished Speaker a happy birthday.

It is a great privilege for all of us to have had the opportunity to be associated with him in the House of Representatives. One of the most satisfying experiences I have ever had is my association with him and the generous friendship he has afforded me.

Throughout this Nation and the world I know there are men and women who rejoice in his splendid service to humanity everywhere.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join with our distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and others in extending birthday congratulations to Speaker RAYBURN on the occasion of his 79th birthday anniversary.

Speaker RAYBURN, as we all know, is recognized as a great Texan and a great American, but I would like to remind my colleagues that he is also a great Tennessean. Tennessee claims him as a native son and shares with Texas great pride in his noble achievements and distinguished record of service to our beloved country.

During the adjournment of Congress Mr. SAM returned to Tennessee and to his birthplace in Roane County, Tenn., which is adjacent to the district I have the honor to represent in the Congress. During this latest visit to his native State, I had the pleasure and privilege of being among the party that received Mr. SAM and welcomed him back to Tennessee. That was a great day for our State and today is also a great occasion as Tennesseans, Texans and all Ameri-

cans congratulate Speaker RAYBURN on another milestone in his distinguished career.

The illustrious career and record of Speaker RAYBURN is unsurpassed and unequalled in the history of our Nation. The influence and leadership of Speaker RAYBURN is felt around the world and as we move into the sixties I am most happy to join with others in wishing for our friend, Speaker RAYBURN, many years of good health, good luck, success, and happiness.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that this House has never been more unanimous than it is in extending good wishes to the Speaker on his birthday.

No man has occupied the Speaker's chair longer than its present occupant and few have enjoyed the great measure of respect and affection that is his. He has shared his pride in the House of Representatives and his love for the Congress with all of us and has made us proud to serve with him.

He has freely given of his 50 years of experience and all of us have benefited by it. He is a good friend and a just leader who gives dignity and honor to the House.

Despite the heavy duties of the speakership, he remains a ready friend and a valued counselor. In the finest sense, he is a true leader of men.

Speaker RAYBURN has won the respect and earned the admiration of thousands of men and women who have served with him. There is no better testimony to his integrity and his talents. No man has given more generously of his efforts through a half century of dedicated service to his fellow citizens.

Our words do not add to his stature but we hope he will accept them in the spirit of affection in which they are offered—our best wishes for good health and happiness to a great American.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on the 79th natal anniversary of the distinguished and beloved presiding officer of this body, it is interesting to note that the transcending American who served as President of the United States longer than any President in the history of the Republic, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and the mighty American who served as Speaker of the House, a position second only to the Presidency, longer than any Speaker in our history, both were born in January in the year 1882. The name of SAM RAYBURN, as that of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, is imperishably interwoven in the story of our country and of the world in great and crucial periods. To us who here serve with him in the House is the rare privilege of association with a statesman history will write one of the outstanding legislators of all times. With admiration and affection we salute Mr. SAM on his birthday.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, the murmuring of joyful voices in the distance are measured in tones of happiness. We are glad to have with us in our work, with God's blessings, a great American.

Your fine sense of balanced sagacity in international and national questions serves as our guidance on political policy.

Many of us, in times of great stress and confused attitudes of mind, look to you for strong leadership.

Your level-headed thinking on important measures has pointed the way from indecision.

You are a great statesman, who lives by the rule of the common man—"make up your mind, using commonsense, and then do it."

As a patriotic leader, dedicated to the great American principle of devotion to the Nation's common good, you have always reflected such interest in the type of laws passed by the Congress for the protection, welfare, and prosperity of its people.

We, your Democratic colleagues from the great State of Illinois, greet you with heartfelt embrace on this, your 77th birthday. And pray to God in His omnipotent wisdom, to safeguard your health. May we, by our loyalty to your great leadership, add to your happiness and insure to the people of this Nation the protection which they have so richly received through your good offices.

We pray that your birthdays be many—so that the security of the liberty-loving nations be preserved. May God bless you, and may we have you with us again and again.

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, I refer to the talk that our great Majority Leader JOHN McCORMACK, of Boston, made about our beloved Speaker. Of course JOHN McCORMACK is known to be one of the great orators, not only of the Congress, but of this Nation or any other place, and while he did, Mr. Speaker, say some fabulous and wonderful things, there is no way in the English language, or any other language I know, to properly describe the love and respect that the men in this House, on both sides of the aisle, and they represent every human being in America, love and regard our own Speaker SAM RAYBURN. They know SAM RAYBURN, of Bonham, Tex., to be a real man, a great man, a good friend, and above all an outstanding, true statesman and an American.

Mr. Speaker, I have worked with you day in and day out, weekends, nights, Sundays, and in conventions all over this Nation for over a quarter of a century; and your whole life and your heart and JOHN McCORMACK said you had a heart of gold; I think you have a heart of gold and silver too, a brilliant brain and an understanding heart too.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether you know it or not but you do not know how the people down home, in that Mobile Bay country, love and respect you. They just want to take you away from Bonham, Tex., and bring you over there. The time you spent with us there in the last Democratic campaign for President-elect John F. Kennedy and Vice-President-elect LYNDON B. JOHNSON will always be remembered by the men, the women, the boys, and the girls. It was a great experience for these people and one night when you, the Governor of Alabama, the great senior Senator from Alabama, LISTER HILL, all of the Democratic leaders and I were speaking for our party and congratulating you, Mr. Speaker, on the great speech you made

that night over the radio and television hookup, we estimated several hundred thousands of people heard your speech and we had never heard a better one. The great BOB SIKES, of Crestview, Fla., and his wonderful wife, Inez, phoned when we finished and told us how much they enjoyed your wonderful talks and the talks that were made by all of the great men that were there to help us in our campaign. The same thing from down in the great State of Mississippi, there on the gulf coast, then up at York, Ala., on all over that part of the country; and, Mr. Speaker, I had several telephone calls from Butler, Choctaw County, Ala. I was born there and I understand that it is less than 100 miles from where you were born. You were born up there in that great country, the Horseshoe Bend country, and that was a battle where your people and my people fought with the Indians that really caused us to have that peace treaty with England. Had it not been for those great people there in the battles there, and then in Mobile at Fort Bowyer, which is Fort Morgan now, the battle at Pensacola, and the battle at New Orleans against the British, I believe, and many many people believe, we would still be a colony.

The great Tom Martin, chairman of the board of the Alabama Power Co., has spent thousands and thousands of hours of time; he sent people all the way to England to search for the records and found them; the English decided to make peace after we down in Alabama, in Tennessee, in Mississippi, and Florida, won those battles from the English. The record is clear, and your folks and my folks were there fighting side by side. Then the great Sam Houston was there, too. You and he, Sam Houston of the Alamo fame, come from the same part of the country that we all come from, and our own Sam Houston was badly wounded in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Ala. There is a book out on this, and I have sent it to you. I have also sent it to many other people. I sent it to you to put in your wonderful library; if you have not read it, I want you to read it. But anyway, today, when you were sitting there in the chair as Speaker of the House of the Congress of the United States, JOHN McCORMACK told his great audience, not only on the floor of the House, but the galleries were full from every State in the Union and many other lands, that you had been Speaker longer than any man on earth and almost twice as long as the great Henry Clay.

You did so much good on your trip to our beloved Alabama. You took a lot of time out of Texas to help Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, and Florida. While we were disappointed in losing Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., we carried Mobile and all of that part of Alabama by a beautiful majority for Jack Kennedy and LYNDON JOHNSON, who have now been certified as President and Vice President of these United States.

All of the people all over that part of our land will always remember and never forget the days and nights you spent there with us inspecting beautiful Brook-

ley Field that has made the greatest record that we have in this Nation for the Air Force, where you inspected our great State docks at Mobile and all of the many plants up and down the river where they are bringing in iron ore from Venezuela to make steel there in Alabama, where the great aluminum plant is running day and night; the largest paper mill in the world that has over 40 acres of plant and machinery under one roof; then the great Scott Paper Co.; then the Stone Container Co.; and then as we were cruising along showing you the great waterways of Alabama, you will recall, that we inspected the largest rayon plant in the world, the Courtaulds Co. of England; then a little further along, the Stauffer Chemical Co. of France; and then on up to Mount Vernon where the great Indian Chief Geronimo was in captivity for so long before we sent him to Oklahoma, but we still have one of his grandsons who is one of our game wardens at our hunting preserve on the Tombigbee River at McIntosh; then we showed you the spot where Aaron Burr was captured after he killed Alexander Hamilton. Last, but not least, the plant of the great Olin Mathieson Co. which produces trainloads and bargeloads of chlorine, caustic soda, and many other chemicals. This great plant, to give you an idea of the size, uses over \$2 million worth of electricity in 1 year. You saw the pipelines that lead to the Tombigbee River from their plant; you saw the loading of barges with chemicals that go all over this Nation everywhere that water runs. Then we went on up to the Geigy Chemical Co. These are the people, Mr. Speaker, who invented DDT and these people are now building seven new plants and, by the way, a great Texas company is building these plants for the Geigy Chemical Co. Brown & Root, of Texas, are the contractors.

Then we went on up the river to Jackson, Ala., where you saw the great sawmills, the Vanity Fair silk mills, their new golf course, and then last, but not least, the great Jackson lock and dam at Coffeerville, Ala., which will be completed this spring when we hope you will return and be there with us to rejoice and celebrate the dedication of this great dam which will throw the water 80 miles farther up the Tombigbee River. The Army Engineers, as you know, Mr. Speaker, are spending over \$500,000 a month completing this great project.

So your trip and your speeches over the radio and your appearance with our Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman, our great Governor, John Patterson, Congressman George Grant, and all of us will be a memory that will linger with the people of the First Congressional District of Alabama for many long years to come. They just want you to return again and again.

Well, our prayer is, Mr. Speaker, that Speaker SAM RAYBURN, of Texas and Tennessee, will be with us for many, many years to come, and I wish you could have heard all of the fine things said about you on your 79th birthday yesterday. You looked so fine when Vice President Nixon was sitting by you there on the Speaker's rostrum, and I thought

Vice President Nixon gave you a great compliment. The moment your name was mentioned, every man sprang from his seat, not only Democrats but Republicans, to applaud you and the great work you have done and have been doing.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1961

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

NEW INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS FOR CUTS IN U.S. TARIFFS

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to insert the substance of an advertisement that the Trade Relations Council of the United States recently ran in both the Wall Street Journal and the Washington Post and Times Herald dealing with the subject of new international negotiations for more cuts in U.S. tariffs. The Trade Relations Council is a vigorous coalition of American industry and agriculture dedicated to the concepts of equal opportunity and fairplay in world trade. The membership of the Trade Relations Council is composed of hundreds of manufacturers, manufacturing trade associations and agricultural cooperatives. Through the trade associations and agricultural cooperatives, this organization represents tens of thousands of domestic business firms and agricultural producers.

The matter follows:

There's trouble ahead for many American industries. And that means trouble for the people who depend on these industries for jobs. It is trouble in the form of new international negotiations for more cuts in U.S. tariffs.

The U.S. Government has just published a list of American products which may be placed on the official bargaining list when we and 36 other countries, all members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), get together at Geneva, Switzerland, early next year for another round of bargaining over tariffs and other trade matters.

You know conditions and trends and prospects in your own industry better than any outsider does, and you know whether your industry can afford to give tariff concessions in today's struggle for markets. But here are a few points you may want to keep in mind if you agree that this is a good time to make haste slowly in tariff bargaining.

OUR TARIFFS ARE ALREADY AMONG THE LOWEST
IN THE WORLD

Only a few countries have lower customs duties than we do. Most of our biggest trading partners, just as highly industrialized as we are (thanks in large measure to the

generosity of the American taxpayer via foreign aid), maintain higher tariffs than we do—and lots of other trade restrictions as well.

In fact, one recent study identified 36 different ways—not counting tariffs—that countries can discourage foreign trade and block unwelcome imports. According to that study, no less than 62 countries require import licenses; 46 require export licenses; 28 restrict incoming capital and 36 restrict outgoing capital; 23 have multiple rates of exchange; and 21 engage in preferential trading systems.

WE GIVE A LOT—AND GET SHORTCHANGED IN RETURN

Often the United States has reduced its tariffs if other countries simply agree not to increase theirs. Sometimes other countries lower their tariffs on a so-called reciprocal basis—but continue using other types of restrictions against our goods. Here is how this inequality works:

In 1959 Great Britain shipped 210,494 passenger cars to this country, but took only 301 from us. West Germany sent us 205,799 cars, and took only 417 of ours. France shipped us 171,285 cars, and accepted 666 in return. We imported 46,629 cars from Italy, and sent 643 over there. Adding up, it turns out these countries sent us 634,207 cars—and took 2,027 U.S. cars.

WE ARE ALREADY SPENDING OVERSEAS \$3-\$4 BILLION A YEAR MORE THAN WE TAKE IN

In 1959 the United States spent \$3.7 billion more abroad than it earned. In 1958 the deficit amounted to \$3.4 billion. This has upset what the economists call our balance of payments, drained over \$3 billion out of our gold reserves in the last 2 years, and raised doubts around the free world about the soundness of the American dollar. Even our foreign friends agree we cannot continue running up losses like this indefinitely.

WE STILL DON'T KNOW HOW THE NEW TRADING BLOCS IN EUROPE WILL AFFECT US

The free nations of West Europe are split into two rival trading camps—the Common Market and the Free Trade Association. Both give favored treatment to their members. Both are still working out internal kinks, and will be for a long time. Both are composed largely of GATT member nations—but the tariff advantages they extend to each other discriminate against other GATT nations, including the United States.

The question is: How best can the United States deal with these rival blocs?

One thing is clear. We cannot bargain effectively with them until we know exactly how their tariff policies and procedures will affect us.

And obviously we cannot be expected to make a lot of tariff concessions at GATT's bargaining table, simply on promises that we will get concessions in return at some vague point in the future, after the new trade alliances have ironed out all their internal differences.

In short, the only sensible course open to us is to wait until the other parties decide how they are going to play the game. Then—and only then—will the United States be able to bargain realistically on a give-and-take basis.

Look what's happened to imports of some of the products on the tariff barter list. Are American companies and workers who make these products expendable?

Value of imports, 1959 over 1954—from U.S. Government statistics.

| | Percent |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Automobiles..... | up 1,537 |
| Carbon tetrachloride..... | up 2,305 |
| Cash registers and parts..... | up 318 |
| Cotton yarn..... | up 42 |
| Ethers and esters..... | up 505 |

| | Percent |
|--|----------|
| Eyeglasses and goggles..... | up 477 |
| Files and raps..... | up 152 |
| Fishing tackle..... | up 333 |
| Floor and wall tiles..... | up 1,513 |
| Fountain pens..... | up 672 |
| Hi-fi equipment..... | up 1,085 |
| Linoleum..... | up 1,964 |
| Machine tools (metal cutting and forming)..... | up 97 |
| Needles..... | up 376 |
| Paper box machines..... | up 250 |
| Plate glass..... | up 270 |
| Rayon staple..... | up 75 |
| Rivets..... | up 120 |
| Selected sporting equipment..... | up 8,498 |
| Shotguns..... | up 118 |
| Steel beams and girders..... | up 91 |
| Surgical instruments..... | up 69 |
| Synthetic iron oxide and pigments..... | up 90 |
| Wire rods..... | up 120 |

PANAMA CANAL: PRIME TARGET FOR SUBVERSIVES

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, in the last session of the Congress much was said on the floor of the House and before committees about the status of the Panama Canal and the strip of U.S. sovereign domain known as the Canal Zone.

The leader in what has been a campaign of enlightenment on Isthmian Canal policy questions is my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood]. His many years of steady, extensive travels, and keen awareness of the dangers in the evolving situation to the south, have enabled him not only to speak with authority but also to predict events with a remarkable degree of accuracy.

Notable among his predictions was his warning of the Congress on August 31, 1960, that after adjournment the President, on recommendation of the Secretary of State, would authorize the formal display of the Panama flag over the Canal Zone. As foretold, this occurred on September 17, 1960—the day known as Constitution Day.

Among recent published statements on the Panama Canal sovereignty question is the October 1960 leaflet of the Patrick Henry League, Box 383, Main Post Office, Yonkers, N.Y., which I quote as part of these remarks:

PANAMA CANAL ITS HISTORY

The Isthmus of Panama is a tongue of land between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. This narrow strip became important as long ago as 1453 when Constantinople fell to the Turks and Christian Europe found itself cut off from India. Columbus sailed west to find a route to the East. Balboa followed and explored the Isthmus of Panama in search of a mythical waterway. Hernando Cortes, Spanish conqueror of Mexico, proposed construction of the needed water route. He was the first of many to hope for this water link. During six centuries, men planned, fought, and died in the cause of constructing a canal.

In 1883, a French company started excavation under Count de Lesseps. The company eventually found it needed 10 times the estimated funds and the project folded in 1889. Ferdinand Marie de Lesseps was condemned to imprisonment, but the sentence was not carried out. Thus, the genius responsible for the Suez Canal failed in Panama. The dream of Columbus remained but the dream of many at the birth of the 20th century.

The Spooner Act of 1902 authorized President Theodore Roosevelt to start a U.S. canal. Colombia owned Panama, however, and the Colombian Government would not do business. Panama revolted in 1903 and we recognized the provisional government immediately. The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903 between the United States and Panama established the Canal Zone, comprised generally of a strip of land extending 5 miles on either side of the present canal. We paid the Republic of Panama \$10 million in 1903 and \$250,000 annually beginning in 1913. (We raised payments to \$430,000 per year in 1936 and to \$1,930,000 per year in 1955.) In 1921, the United States gave Colombia \$25 million and special shipping rights across the Isthmus because of damages she suffered in the Panamanian revolt.

Building of the Panama Canal was prosecuted vigorously from 1907 to completion in 1914. Because of malaria and yellow fever, the United States drained and oiled the marshes of Panama and built sewerage and water supply systems for whole cities under the medical direction of Col. William C. Gorgas. Chief Engineers George W. Goethals and J. F. Stevens led military and Government workers. Vast expenditures in human lives and national assets brought about the opening of the Panama Canal on August 15, 1914.

From opening until today, the American flag has flown over the Panama Canal as testimony to the fact that the blood, sweat, and tears of our Nation called to life the dream of centuries. The Panama Canal is not international, is not the property of any other country. It is ours, just as much ours as the Capitol dome and the national anthem.

ITS INFILTRATION

The campaign to oust the United States from control of the Panama Canal was started by Communists and supported by leftwing university students and volatile nationalists in Panama.

Following the fall of Madrid to Franco at the end of the Spanish civil war in 1936, many of Spain's Loyalists (Communists) migrated to the Americas. One group cleared a crooked path to Panama and organized the political party called the Partido del Pueblo. Ever since, the population of Panama has been stirred up with demands for Panamanian sovereignty and American concessions of power. The idea is to lead the people to revolt by appealing to their national pride. Once the disturbance is great enough, the subject of Panama can be brought up in the U.N. Perhaps it can even be brought before the World Court. (No problem at all after repeal of the Connally reservation.) Mexico is on the World Court and her chief political party is pro-Castro; and, presumably, pronationalism anywhere in the Americas. Egypt is on the World Court and Nasser's position on sovereign rights in Suez would determine Egypt's vote in favor of independence for the Panama Canal. Russia and Poland are on the World Court. That adds up to four of the five votes necessary for a World Court quorum—majority against the United States in Panama. Unlikely? Yes, but so were the Red takeovers in parts of Africa, in China, in Cuba. We had better learn to protect ourselves against the improbable. Again, the

Red plan has been to stir up national feeling in Panama against the United States so as to create a crisis of worldwide interest. The Partido del Pueblo in Panama has demanded many things. Among them: a 50-50 division of gross toll receipts from the Canal; liquidation of our Panama Canal Company; prohibition of the use of the English language in the zone; flying of the flag of the Republic of Panama over the canal.

Now, what would you say if we told you that the United States is on the verge of giving in on at least one of these demands? Well, go ahead and say it, because the U.S. State Department has a strong body of advisers drawing up a recommendation that Panama be allowed to fly its flag over the Canal Zone. That sight should lead Panamanian nationalists to riot until we get out altogether. Representative DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania Democrat, has promised to press for the impeachment of the Secretary of State if the flag of Panama should ever be displayed over the canal with our consent.

The Reds love to use meaningless words. The Chinese and Cuban Communists were "Agrarian Reformers" when they were coming to power. And the flag of Panama over our canal is being described as a proposed symbol of Panama's "Titular Sovereignty." Why not a hammer and sickle over Alaska since Russia once owned Alaska? Or a French flag over the Louisiana Territory? Or a British flag over the Original Colonies? Those favoring the flying of Panama's flag in the Canal Zone should be required to view the famous flag-raising picture from Iwo Jima. Old Glory is a symbol not to be taken lightly, not to be replaced on any flagstaff without consequence.

The Canal Zone was lawfully purchased and the canal itself was built by the United States. To date, the U.S. taxpayers have spent more than a billion and a half dollars on construction and maintenance and they have collected from canal tolls only \$966 million. Yet, we find America's rights at stake.

First, there will be the nationalization of the Panama Canal and the rise to power of an absolute, leftwing power in the Republic. Then, there will be the internationalizing of the canal when the Republic proves incapable of running it. It will be the turning over of the canal by a group of Communist nationals to a group of Communist internationals.

ASSORTED FACTS

A U.S. Communist, John Reed, who went to Russia in 1917 and now lies buried in Red Square, once said that "internationalization of the Panama Canal" was one of the aims of the Bolshevik revolution.

If Castro gets the Dominican Republic, he will lead a drive against the Panama Canal. Trujillo of the Dominican Republic is an anti-Communist. The State Department experts seem much more concerned over getting rid of Trujillo than over squashing Castro. If Trujillo goes, who comes in his place? And, if the answer is: "Another Castro," what becomes of the canal?

This year, our State Department removed some of the security provisions from jobs in the Canal Zone, and Red agitation and espionage were thereby accommodated.

The canal is the sole means of shifting war vessels from one ocean to the other quickly. Also, it is an essential supply line. Without our complete control, it is of little use to us in time of emergency.

Last year, Under Secretary of State Livingston T. Merchant went to Panama to investigate anti-American riots. Panamanian authorities now insist he promised them that their flag would fly in the Canal Zone. Any statement to correct their impression, Mr. Merchant?

The Partido del Pueblo of Panama was one of the first Communist parties in the Caribbean. The Republic of Panama has two other parties, the National Liberal Party and the National Patriotic Coalition, both liberal; the Conservative Party is no longer in existence.

Panama imports over four times as much as she exports. This is because the canal brings a continuous stream of buyers into the country who buy imported goods from Panamanian middlemen. This is one example of the many ways in which the United States has been a benefactor of Panama. In return, we ask only that Panama keep her word, given in 1903, that the United States would always have rights to the Canal Zone "to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power, or authority."

There is an enormous streamer on the campus of Panama's National University right now which reads, "The canal is ours."

OUR PROGRAM

1. Make the history of the canal known to others by way of fighting Red propaganda which says that America has been unfair in her dealings. The truth is that we have been more than generous with Panama and we have brought prosperity and sanitation to the people of the Republic without interfering with their freedom, government, and way of life. No other major power in history has ever treated its smaller neighbors so justly.

2. Write to Hon. Christian A. Herter, Department of State, Washington, D.C., and ask him to declare that the United States shall not permit the Panama flag to fly in the Canal Zone.

3. Write to your Senators and Representatives requesting a joint congressional resolution reaffirming our historic policy of exclusive sovereign control over the Canal Zone.

4. Sound out candidates for Congress and the Presidency on their position. If you get a reply from either major presidential candidate favoring our sovereign rights, return the letter with an inquiry as to how this can be done without the Connally reservation. (See our August leaflet.)

5. Repeat the entire truth and alert others to the danger we are facing in Panama. With our knowledge and consent, Panama's nationalistic efforts are gradually undermining our rights and obligations. Things may move to a head swiftly. A year before Castro organized the revolt in Cuba, few Americans had ever heard of him. The complete usurpation of our rights in the Canal Zone could come about just as suddenly—and soon. Our best defense is an informed and active America.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a very important event in the history of my beloved State of North Carolina. Yesterday I witnessed this event—the inauguration of Terry Sanford as Governor.

I was impressed with the ceremony and parade for Governor and Mrs. Sanford and with the military honors rendered for the new Governor and his

wife. Former Gov. Luther Hodges and Mrs. Hodges were also honored by the military.

Most of all, however, I was impressed with the individual personalities and talents engaged in the ceremonies.

I would like to point out that Governor Hodges has had the longest tenure as Governor since North Carolina became a State in 1776. Governor Hodges has made us proud. We are proud of his success as a businessman, of his greatness as Governor, and of his integrity as a human being. It was no surprise to North Carolina that Governor Hodges was appointed as Secretary of Commerce for the Cabinet of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Youthful, but mature, Terry Sanford is also capable of great leadership. He has the firm backing of the North Carolina citizenry and by the North Carolina congressional delegation that accompanied me yesterday. Our interest and presence at the inauguration is witness to our support and sincere best wishes for Governor Sanford's tenure in office.

I would also like to extend my best wishes to the new Lieutenant Governor, Harvey C. Philpott, who, as Governor Hodges, has been successful in business. With Governor Sanford's ability as an attorney and Lieutenant Governor Philpott's knowledge of the business world in North Carolina, our new gubernatorial team cannot be matched. The two Senators from North Carolina [SAM J. ERVIN, JR., and B. EVERETT JORDAN] had intended to be present at the inauguration, but at the last minute, were forced to change their plans because of senatorial obligations.

All of the Members of the House delegation in Congress were in attendance. They were: 1st District, HERBERT C. BONNER; 2d District, L. H. FOUNTAIN; 3d District, DAVID N. HENDERSON; 4th District, HAROLD D. COOLEY; 5th District, RALPH J. SCOTT; 6th District, HORACE R. KORNEGAY; 7th District, ALTON LENNON; 8th District, A. PAUL KITCHIN; 9th District, HUGH Q. ALEXANDER; 10th District, CHARLES RAPER JONAS; 11th District, BASIL L. WHITENER; and 12th District, ROY A. TAYLOR.

There follows the schedule of events on inauguration day:

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1961

10:30 a.m.:

Military honors rendered for Governor and Mrs. Hodges at the executive mansion, 200 North Blount Street.

10:35-11:50 a.m.:

Military escort of Governor and Mrs. Hodges, Governor-elect and Mrs. Sanford, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Barnhardt, Lieutenant Governor-elect and Mrs. Philpott, and the inaugural party from the executive mansion to the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium. (Route: Blount Street to Edenton Street around Capitol Square and down Fayetteville Street.)

12:00 noon:

The inauguration, Raleigh Memorial Auditorium.

The inaugural proceedings called to order.

Processional by University of North Carolina Concert Band, Herbert W. Fred, conductor. The Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor-elect, the Lieutenant Governor-elect, the supreme court, and members

of the Council of State are escorted to the stage.

The invocation by Dr. Charles Lynnwood Brown, pastor, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

The national anthem by the entire assemblage led by Mrs. Willis Casey.

Administration of oaths of office to Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of the Council of State.

The inaugural address by Governor Sanford.

Festive finale "God of Our Fathers" (Warren-Maddy). The University of North Carolina combined choruses accompanied by the concert band. (Woman's College Choir, Richard Cox, director; Woman's College Chorus, William C. DeVeney, director; North Carolina State College Glee Club, J. Perry Watson, director; University of North Carolina Men's Glee Club, Joel Carter, director.)

The audience is invited to join in singing the final stanza.

The benediction by the Reverend Graham S. Eubank, district superintendent, the Methodist Church.

1:00 p.m.:

Military honors, including 19-gun salute, rendered for Governor and Mrs. Sanford in front of Raleigh Memorial Auditorium.

1:10 p.m.:

The inaugural parade passes in review on Fayetteville Street before Governor and Mrs. Sanford, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Philpott, the inaugural party, and distinguished guests.

2:30 p.m.:

Buffet luncheon at the executive mansion for Governor and Mrs. Sanford, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Philpott, the inaugural party, and distinguished guests.

8:00-10:00 p.m.:

Public reception at the executive mansion, 200 North Blount Street.

TAX ADJUSTMENT FOR SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. IKARD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. IKARD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this new Congress meets today with many problems facing our Nation in both domestic and international areas. Some of the problems are of recent origin and will require intense study and analysis prior to the enactment of legislation or the formulation of policies for their solution. However, there are certain specific, long-recognized problems of vital importance to our domestic economy for which solutions have been devised after lengthy and critical studies and painstaking analysis—and which now require only action by the Congress to reap their beneficial effects.

Foremost on this list is H.R. 2, which I have introduced today, which provides for a tax adjustment based upon the reinvestment-of-earnings principle. The bill is designed to assist small and growing business to obtain much needed business capital by authorizing a deduction from taxable net income, an amount equal to the aggregate addition to capital represented by reinvestment in depreciable assets, inventory, and accounts receivable. The maximum deduction would be 20 percent of net income or \$30,000, whichever is the lesser.

Mr. Speaker, the provisions of H.R. 2 are not new. The Honorable THOMAS B. CURTIS, of Missouri, and I introduced identical bills in the 86th Congress containing these provisions and they were also contained in several companion bills which were before the last two Congresses. The proposal has the recommendation of the House Select Committee on Small Business, the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, as well as the active support and sponsorship of many Members of Congress. The Committee on Ways and Means, after extensive hearings, recognized the desirability of this legislation in meeting one of the greatest problems of small business. In its Report No. 2198, dated July 16, 1958, the committee stated:

Your committee is convinced that one of the greatest problems confronting small and medium sized business is the acquisition of sufficient capital to modernize and maintain a rate of expansion experienced by their larger competitors. In this regard your committee is aware of the fact that small and medium sized businesses must rely to a very large extent upon retained earnings for modernization and expansion. Thus, there is a need to allow such businesses to retain more earnings after taxes to provide the funds necessary for growth. To aid in achieving this end your committee has investigated thoroughly various proposals to postpone, or to reduce, taxes based upon reinvestment in inventory and depreciable property, and would have liked to have included a provision along these lines in this bill. However, it has been forced to the conclusion that the budgetary limitations under which all tax relief must now be considered are such that any tax reduction which now could be granted under a reinvestment formula is so small as not to represent any meaningful tax relief to small business.

Mr. Speaker, the endorsements of these committees were the results of lengthy hearings held throughout the country as well as in Washington. The action of these committees represents a considered judgment based upon the analysis of survival and growth problems affecting millions of small- and medium-size businesses. The proposals were backed by 60 national trade associations in 1958. An additional 31 national associations have since endorsed the legislation and the list is growing.

Action now is more vital than ever before. We are all well aware of the current depressing economic news which forebodes unemployment nearing or exceeding 6 million by the end of February. We know of the tremendous unused capacity of the Nation's steel plants, and the excess capacity of untold numbers of manufacturing establishments. We are cognizant of the inventory depletion of the distributive pipelines while consumer savings reach an all-time high. We are conscious of the demanding need of economic stimulants that will counteract the depressing effects of unemployment and unused productive capacity. Seldom is the opportunity presented to blend in one measure economic benefits providing immediate stimulants to our economy, as well as long overdue legislative recognition that the historical method of financing small business through reinvestment of retained earnings is absolutely vital to the growth and

expansion of small- and medium-size businesses employing the bulk of American wage earners.

We have long taken pride in our dynamic economy which has placed our country on the productivity pinnacle of the world, thus enabling Americans to enjoy the highest standard of living. Serious unemployment, idle productive capacity, and the discouragement of investment remove the dynamo from dynamism. They shackle the efforts of our enterprising small businessman in his struggle to survive, let alone contribute to an ever-growing, ever-expanding economy. The tax adjustment contained in H.R. 2 offers a sensible, simple, practical, and immediate solution to the pressing problem of millions of small businesses in their efforts to obtain and retain an economic role in our manufacturing, distributive, and service systems. It uses the time-tested, time-honored, and tradition-steeped method of capital acquisition—retained earnings—to finance plant modernization, other depreciable assets, and the purchase of inventories.

Opportunities for securing necessary equity capital by small business are based upon the demand for the available supply of capital and the prospects of after-tax earnings sufficient to pay dividends or repay borrowed money. Small businesses have found it almost impossible to secure the required funds from the capital markets, and the voluminous record of the 1957 hearings held by the Senate Select Committee on Small Business in 14 major metropolitan business areas on this very problem is replete with case history after case history of small- and medium-size business firms unable to secure funds on any basis, equity or debt, because their retained earnings prospects after taxes were disproportionately lower than larger firms seeking the same funds. Added to this chronic credit problem is the fact that in 4 of the last 5 years, the monetary authorities have followed active policies of credit restraint designed to make credit more expensive. These policies have had only one effect on small business: Credit which was difficult to obtain normally became increasingly more so, and equity investment, dependent upon prospects or growth through retained earnings, almost disappeared from the scene.

Mr. Speaker, capital and credit availability to enable small- and medium-size businesses to realize their growth potential, can be effectively realized through the early enactment of this tax adjustment measure, and at the same time provide a powerful stimulant to the specific areas of our economy most in need of bolstering. Less than 3 weeks ago, the staff report to the Select Committee on Small Business of the House on the Status of Small Business in Retail Trade, dated December 16, 1960, in cautioning against a complacent attitude toward the problems of small business, had this to say in its conclusions:

The fact that business failures from 1948 to 1959 involved firms with current assets of over \$1.5 billion, suggests the magnitude of the losses and hardships experienced by those involved. This justifies continuation of efforts aimed at providing small businesses

with a competitive atmosphere and a tax, financial, and general economic environment in which individual initiative and efficiency, rather than large financial resources and market power, determine survival and growth.

The cornerstone of the reinvestment of earnings principle contained in the bill is that the tax credit is only available to those businesses who increase their expenditures for depreciable assets and stock in trade. A business must take affirmative action in increasing investments in expansion, modernization, increased inventories and accounts receivable to be eligible for the tax credit. Revenue loss, if any, would be minimal. Moreover, the stimulus to employment and production resulting from the reinvestment incentives would precede by at least 1 year whatever tax impact there might be, if any.

I have long been impressed with the basic simplicity and soundness of the reinvestment of retained earnings approach as the solution to the capital funds required so urgently to finance the growth of these smaller concerns. The current state of the economy reemphasizes the benefits obtainable to the entire business structure, through increased employment and renewed productivity of idle plant capacity, by early enactment of the measure by this Congress. In view of the overwhelming evidence supporting the necessity for the affirmative relief, which the measure would grant, contained in the hearings of several committees of both Houses of the Congress, and reaffirmed in committee reports, it is my earnest hope that favorable consideration of the bill will be one of the first actions taken by this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I include H.R. 2 in the RECORD at this point:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DEDUCTION FOR ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT IN DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, INVENTORY, AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.

(a) ALLOWANCE.—Part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 181. ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT IN DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, INVENTORY, AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of any person engaged in a trade or business, there shall be allowed as a deduction for the taxable year an amount measured by the additional investment in such trade or business for the taxable year.

"(b) LIMITATION.—The deduction under this section for any taxable year shall not exceed whichever of the following is the lesser:

- "(1) \$30,000, or
- "(2) an amount equal to 20 percent of the taxable income (computed without regard to this section) from such trade or business for the taxable year.

"(c) ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT DEFINED.—For purpose of this section, the additional investment in a trade or business for a taxable year means the amount (if any) by which—

- "(1) the aggregate, computed as of the close of the taxable year, of the adjusted bases of—

"(A) all property used in the trade or business of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167.

"(B) all stock in trade and property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the trade or business, and

"(C) all accounts receivable attributable to sales to customers in the ordinary course of the trade or business, exceeds

"(2) a similar aggregate, computed as of the beginning of such taxable year.

"(c) SPECIAL RULES.—LIMITATION ON AFFILIATED GROUP.—For the purposes of this section:

"(1) All members of an affiliated group shall be treated as one taxpayer, and

"(2) The Secretary or his delegate shall apportion the limitation contained in subsection (b) of this section among the members of such affiliated group in such manner as he shall by regulations provide.

"(3) AFFILIATED GROUP DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, the term 'affiliated group' has the meaning assigned to it by section 1504, except that, for such purposes, the phrase 'more than 50 percent' shall be substituted for the phrase 'at least 80 percent' each place it occurs in section 1504(a)."

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections for such part VI is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Sec. 181. Additional investment in depreciable assets, inventory, and accounts receivable."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1960.

TWO NECESSARY PIECES OF ECONOMIC LEGISLATION: THE DEPRESSED AREAS BILL AND A BILL TO EXTEND TAX CONCESSIONS TO FIRMS EXPANDING OR MOVING INTO UNEMPLOYMENT AREAS

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday I introduced for appropriate reference two pieces of legislation which I believe to be urgently needed in meeting the most serious economic problem that faces this Nation today, the problem of unemployment.

My first bill is the familiar depressed area bill which was passed by the 86th Congress, subsequently vetoed by President Eisenhower, and which featured so prominently in the recent election campaign. I have introduced this measure in the precise form in which it passed the Congress last year. While some changes might be desirable, last year's bill would at least seem to offer the formula by which most rapid agreement can be achieved in the 87th Congress, and certainly we must act quickly.

My second bill I also had the honor of introducing in the 86th Congress, and, in my judgment, it is an important and necessary adjunct to any depressed area bill. The depressed area bill proposes to entice new industries into unemployment areas by making low-cost loan funds readily available to them. But the absence of such funds is not in every case the major reason why unemployment areas find it difficult to attract new in-

dustry. There are also the incentives, usually offered in the form of lower real property tax, currently being extended to new business by some of our sister States in the South. Concessions of this kind, together with apparent advantages in lower wage costs and lower social protective legislation, have played their part, too, in luring industries into moving from the North to the South, leaving unemployment distress in their wake.

So I believe we must find some means of eliminating this disparity and provide certain counter concessions to those manufacturers who are willing either to move into an unemployment area or who are prepared to resist the lure of moving and who decide instead to remain in a distressed area and expand their manufacturing facilities there.

My bill would enable such businesses to depreciate their construction costs at a faster rate. Rapid amortization is not, of course, any forgiveness in taxes. It is only a temporary deferral of tax returns to the Government. Yet experience has shown that this type of tax treatment can be helpful as a business stimulant. We must make it more attractive for industry to stay where it is, or even to move back into unemployment areas, and I believe this legislation will help to do the job.

On Monday the special task force on economic distressed areas appointed by President-elect Kennedy and presided over by the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], submitted its recommendations for dealing with this problem. I was most pleased to see included in these recommendations one proposing precisely the kind of special tax amortization provided for in my legislation. The report's recommendation is as follows:

As additional encouragement to private industry to locate branch plants in chronic and persistent labor surplus areas and to expand existing enterprises in these areas, consideration should be given to the question of whether special tax amortization providing for accelerated writeoff of plant and equipment would help to encourage industries to locate or expand production facilities in such areas.

Mr. Speaker, I urge speedy action on my two bills. The hour is late and the needs in my district and of other districts throughout our country press for the swiftest and most effective type of remedial action. Very likely in meeting the needs of these unemployment areas we will also succeed in providing the added push that will succeed in getting our overall economy out of its current doldrums and moving ahead once again.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE CHARTER

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure and privilege today to introduce a bill providing for a home

rule charter for the District of Columbia. This bill, which is being simultaneously introduced in the Senate by the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon, Senator MORSE, and by the able chairman of the Senate District Committee, Senator BIBLE, provides for an elective mayor, council, and nonvoting Delegate to this House.

Under leave to extend my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following joint statement by myself and my distinguished colleague and friend, the senior Senator from Oregon, be printed in full at this point in my remarks:

JOINT STATEMENT BY SENATOR WAYNE MORSE
AND CONGRESSWOMAN EDITH GREEN OF
OREGON

We have today introduced in the Senate and House, respectively, a bill providing for a meaningful and democratic home rule charter for the District of Columbia. The bill which we have submitted to the Congress for what we hope will be early and favorable action, provides for an elective mayor, council, and nonvoting Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. This measure, together with the constitutional amendment which the Congress last year submitted to the States, providing for a presidential vote for the people of the Nation's Capital, will bring the reality of democracy to the people of that city which ought to stand as a symbol of democracy throughout the world.

Contrary to the intent of the Founding Fathers, and certainly contrary to the practice of the past, the residents of Washington have for many years been denied any voice in their own government. The affairs of this great American city have been in the hands of appointed officials of the District Commission, and the Members of the Congress, not one of whom could be held responsible in any way by the people of the District. This has been a simple and indefensible denial of the basic principle of democracy. It is not enough to say that the Commissioners have been good men. Most have been. It is not enough to say that the Members of the Congress have dealt generously with the people of the District, which has often been the case. The question of home rule is the question of the right of three-quarters of a million Americans to govern their own destinies, for good or ill.

We look forward with high hopes to the enactment of this legislation, and to the ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment by the State legislatures.

THE SPEAKER'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I should like at this time to congratulate the Speaker both as Speaker and as a friend on his birthday.

The following is a transcript of the tribute paid to the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, Speaker of the House of Representatives, just reelected Speaker for the ninth time. This tribute was broadcast by Ray Henley on the Three Star Extra program, Thursday evening, January 5, 1961, on the National Broadcasting Co. The following is the text of that nationwide broadcast:

The grand old man of the Democratic Party will be widely feted as another mil-

stone comes round. The daddy leader will be 79 tomorrow. No man in the party receives so much affection from his followers. Mr. SAM is tough and often sharp of tongue, but Democrats, especially the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives know him as a man of his word and they hold him in highest esteem. A Republican Member has joined the parade of well-wishers. Representative JAMES FULTON, of Pennsylvania, has introduced his bill to have one of three House Office Buildings named for Mr. SAM.

Three Star Extra hopes this measure goes through, as of course it will if Speaker RAYBURN permits it to come up for action. The bill would name each of the buildings for a Speaker; one for Old Joe Cannon of long ago, one for Nick Longworth who died as Speaker in Republican days. He was the husband of Princess Alice, daughter of Teddy Roosevelt. The third building would be named the Rayburn Building, fully justified recognition for three outstanding Speakers of the House.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY BY THE PLYWOOD INDUSTRY

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the body of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, two of the pressing problems this Congress must face this year involve help for depressed areas and some action in providing for the needs of this country's senior citizens. An organization that has its headquarters in my district in Washington is doing something about both of these problems in a way I think should prove interesting to you and to some of the country's business leaders.

Plywood made from Douglas-fir and other trees that grow in the rain forests of the Northwest is familiar to everybody. I do not think it will come as a surprise to you that nearly two 4-by-8-foot panels are produced every year for every man, woman, and child in this country.

But an industry with this kind of production capacity is obviously in trouble when its markets fail. Housing has dropped seriously in the last year and this is the biggest market for the western plywood industry.

This has meant falling prices, production curtailment, unemployment, and depression-like conditions for a lot of areas in Washington, Oregon, and California. The Plywood Belt has some depressed areas that would compare with any in the country. These areas are dependent on plywood and lumber, both of which are in a depressed state.

Despite these conditions, plywood production is higher than it was in 1959. This is because many mills expanded in hopes market conditions would be good. Housing experts predicted—falsely, it turned out—a good year in 1960. This increased production was sold, and used, because the industry has been working on expanding its markets for more than 20 years. The industry could have produced much more than it did, but at least it was not forced to retreat.

The promotional arm of the industry is the Douglas-Fir Plywood Association. More than 130 western plywood mills are members. This association provides quality control for its members to keep their production up to high, voluntary standards, and also administers a promotional program underwritten last year in the amount of \$5.5 million. Part of the association's job is research. It operates three laboratories to do it. Another part is to find new markets and help sell them.

Because of some circumstances I will not go into here, the association began studying the field of retirement housing more than 2 years ago. W. E. Difford, executive vice president of the Douglas-Fir Plywood Association, was convinced there was something wrong with the stereotype we have of the retired person. Mr. Difford doubted if the majority were poor and he was even more doubtful that very many were handicapped and needed institutional care. Yet, so far as the association could discover, these groups, and the small group wealthy enough to afford expensive housing, were the only ones getting any attention from government or private industry.

After looking over the results of its own study, the plywood association organized a conference on retirement housing in Tacoma, where its headquarters are located. Mr. Difford invited the most knowledgeable people he could find: builders who were active in the field, architects, editors of influential building magazines, officials of national groups involved with retired people, and a representative of a Government agency active in the field of housing the elderly.

These experts sat down for 2 days and discussed possible ways to reach a market they are convinced has a potential of a quarter of a million housing units per year.

They reached this figure through a number of surveys that were presented and from the experience builders have had who aimed their developments directly at persons 60 years old and over. The surveys also prove that most of the couples who have reached retirement age can afford to supply their own needs. It also was pretty obvious that a lot of the things they need are not available. One of these things was comfortable housing at reasonable cost.

Here is what the plywood industry, working through its association, is doing to help itself and to help satisfy some of the needs of our senior citizens.

A house has been built, on a corner of 17th and M Streets, here in Washington, that the plywood association has had designed specifically for Americans over 60. It is completely furnished and landscaped. It was built there for display to delegates to the White House Conference on Aging and is well worth your time to see. The house is cosponsored by the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons whose 500,000 members certainly would know something about the value of the project.

It is a small, compact home that has all the features anyone could want. It

is easy to maintain, comfortable, and, perhaps best of all, can be built for about \$9,000. It has two bedrooms, a separate dining room, a modern kitchen—even a special room where the homeowner can install woodworking equipment or work on a hobby.

In addition to this, the plywood association is providing everything a builder needs to offer this house in his area. Plans, financing information, data on the market, methods of selling—these things are all available. These houses should sell everywhere in the country, everywhere people live and want to live their retirement years. And the house can be built by itself, as part of a duplex or four-plex, or as a unit in row or tract housing.

As a result of its own efforts, and using its own money, here is what the plywood industry has done:

It has provided a much-needed solution to some pressing housing needs for elderly people who are living in houses too big or too inconvenient for their needs, and for others unnecessarily living in institutions.

The housing industry, in desperate need of something to help it get on its feet, has everything it needs to appeal to a new and immense market.

For itself, the plywood industry has created a market that will allow it to go back to full employment and cure the depressed conditions in the areas so dependent on it.

The plywood industry believes that this is certainly a much healthier way to solve these problems than to call on the Federal Government for aid to depressed areas and subsidized housing for the elderly. Certainly, Government programs can help, particularly in the field of mortgage insurance. But by doing something about these things itself, the plywood industry has saved the taxpayer a lot of money and saved a lot of Americans from hardship and inconvenience.

This house is open now for the inspection of White House Conference delegates. Invitations also have been sent to the Members of Congress. I earnestly urge you to take time from your busy schedule to see for yourself what this dynamic industry has done to help itself and to help this country.

TAX ADJUSTMENT BILL

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks in the body of the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a tax adjustment bill primarily designed to aid small- and medium-size businesses utilizing the reinvestment of earnings principle. It is identical with the bill which my colleague, the Honorable FRANK IKARD, of Texas, introduced in the last Congress.

The bill is a simple straightforward measure to encourage the growth of small- and medium-size concerns by enabling them to use some of their net

earnings to finance growth through expansion and modernization. It would permit millions of businesses located in every city, town, or hamlet to use the historical method of financing business in the American economy—by plowing back into the productive wealth stream some of their business earnings. Specifically, the bill would permit all business to deduct from taxable net income an amount equal to the aggregate addition to capital represented by reinvestment in depreciable assets, inventory, and accounts receivable, provided that the maximum deductions would be 20 percent of earnings or \$30,000, whichever is the lesser.

The bill has been aptly characterized as implementing the seed corn philosophy upon which the productive might of America has been nourished. That philosophy is likewise simple, sound, and straightforward. We plant 1 acre of corn, but we retain enough seed from the harvest to plant 2 acres next year. For new and small businesses, there is no other avenue of growth except through retained earnings, because capital from bank borrowings, new equity, or other sources is not generally available to them.

The bill will provide the favorable climate necessary for growth. Growth and expansion will continue to be the rewards of ingenious, enterprising, and competent management. But such management cannot have superimposed on it growth tax deterrents which effectively prevent the increase in next year's plantings. The bill is not special privilege legislation because it applies to all businesses, large or small, incorporated or unincorporated, but it is recognized that it will have the most beneficial effect on the smaller businesses.

Adequate capital for the attraction of additional entrepreneurs, for the survival as well as the growth of existing small businesses, has long been recognized as a widespread real problem. While the capital problems of small business have been recognized and extensively documented by a multitude of case histories and congressional committee conclusions in recent years, no relief has been granted and the problem has become increasingly acute. The extent of the problem is mirrored in the increase in business failures as well as the dramatic increase in mergers and acquisition of smaller units by larger concerns.

Today, the country is faced with mounting unemployment and increasing idle productive capacity resulting principally from deferral of capital expenditures and contraction of inventories. These economic depressants can receive a vital counterstimulant by the enactment of this measure which will increase expenditures by business in depreciable capital assets as well as the stock in trade end products of our manufacturing and processing industries. In other words the tax adjustment is not available unless the business increases its investment through modernization or additions to facilities or inventories.

America is in the beginning years of a decade labeled by some as the soaring

sixties in which the economic horizons have been painted with glowing promises of uninterrupted new peak achievements in all lines of endeavor. Quite recently, concern has been expressed lest the idle plant capacity, the number of unemployed plus the foreseeable additions to the labor force during this decade—which will be half again as large as the new workers during the fifties—should warrant the reference to be the sobering sixties. While reappraisals must constantly be made none is required to reassure ourselves that America must grow during the sixties to provide job opportunities for the some 14 million who will be seeking employment. We know we must have economic growth as the base for an adequate national security program. We cannot afford to be blind to the methods by which new and enterprising businesses are fostered and nourished. We cannot let the vigor and benefits of new ideas, expanding programs, and energetic approaches to the creation of new wealth be sacrificed on the altar of blind adherence to a tax policy which everyone readily admits is stifling small businesses which must rely on the seed corn of retained earnings to grow and prosper.

I am sure that it is now generally recognized that this adjustment will not result in any revenue loss to the Federal Treasury, but rather the adjustment will result in additional Federal revenues. The time has just about expired when the Federal Treasury can afford not to have this legislation enacted. The smaller concerns in all lines of business must be able to retain a larger part of their earnings to meet their working capital requirements if we are to give more than lipservice to the necessity of maintaining a climate favorable to the economic growth of these millions of businesses.

This bill provides for the relief so sorely needed. It will provide additional employment not only in the smaller concerns but to all producers and suppliers of capital goods and their end products. It will reactivate existing idle plant capacity. It is a perfect example of the seed corn philosophy at work. I earnestly hope that the Ways and Means Committee will schedule the small business tax adjustment bills for early consideration since it has previously approved the reinvestment of earnings principle and recognized the necessity for its adoption to afford effective relief to small business.

REELECTION OF WILLIAM E. MILLER OF NEW YORK AS CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] may extend his remarks in the body of the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker I rise today to pay tribute to the gentleman from

New York [Mr. MILLER] and to congratulate him on his reelection as chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Everyone who has served in this body during the past 10 years and those new Republican members who Tuesday were seated for the first time know BILL MILLER as a capable and devoted legislator, and indefatigable worker and a campaign director without peer.

During the five terms he already has served in the Congress, he has established himself as a true statesman and a valued colleague. He has never deviated from principle, regardless of the tremendous pressures which often have been brought to bear on him. His judgment and counsel on all legislative matters have been invaluable to his colleagues, his constituency, and his Nation as a whole.

BILL MILLER first was elected chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee on January 21, 1960, to succeed our late and beloved colleague from Pennsylvania, Richard M. Simpson. In less than a year, he has distinguished himself in a most remarkable way.

Because of his leadership and his willingness to help Republican candidates anywhere and at all times, last November our party was able to recapture 21 of the seats we had lost in the preceding election.

The victory was particularly significant because it came during a year when the Nation was electing a member of the opposite party to the Presidency.

In addition, BILL MILLER has breathed new fire into the committee he heads. Under his chairmanship, a vigorous, efficient, and effective organization has been developed. I am confident that because of this, the minority in this body again will become the majority when the people go to the polls in 1962.

CHIEF FORESTER OF UNITED STATES HONORED

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] may extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service rates high in the esteem of Congress. The efforts and accomplishments of the U.S. Forest Service in the multiple-use management of our great Federal forest properties and in the administration of the cooperative programs with our State and private forestry agencies are outstanding. This bureau is represented by a dedicated group of Federal employees who have an enviable esprit de corps and a reputation for hard work. It is also a bureau that returns large sums of money to the Federal Treasury and to the States from the sale of timber and other forest resources which it harvests on a sustained yield basis.

It is fitting therefore that Chief Forester Richard E. McArdle is one of the

five career men of the Federal Government to go to the White House on January 11 to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

The President based his selections on recommendations of an awards board headed by Hon. James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor.

To be selected from the 2.4 million U.S. civil servants as one of the 5 employees to receive this significant citation is, indeed, an honor of which Chief McArdle is deserving.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the record excerpts from the Washington Post's January 4 account of this award:

"Through these awards," said the President in a special memorandum, "a grateful Nation honors these men who have dedicated their highest abilities to serving the best interests of this great country."

"I take this opportunity to express my faith in the skill and devotion to duty that characterize the Federal work force. These characteristics provide a firm basis for the Nation's continued progress in the future."

McArdle, a Government forester for 36 years, has served in all major forest regions of the United States and, the President said, his "imagination, vision, and inspiring leadership have brought exceptional progress in the development and protection of vital forest resources for the American people now and for generations to follow." McArdle, a native of Kentucky, received a Ph. D. degree from the University of Michigan and devoted his early career to research in forestry.

TEN-YEAR PROGRAM OF GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] may extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, on May 6, 1959, I introduced in the first session of the 86th Congress a bill to authorize a 10-year program of grants for the construction of medical, dental, and public health education facilities. I did so because we as a nation are sorely lagging in developing our schools of medicine, dentistry, public health, and other centers for education and research in the health field. We are not equipped to meet the needs of today and even less prepared to face the challenges of tomorrow.

My proposal received no support whatever from the Eisenhower administration and no action was taken by that session of the Congress. Hearings were held in June of 1960, and the proposed legislation to provide Federal funds for the construction and expansion of health teaching facilities received wide support from eminent medical, dental, and public health educational authorities throughout the country. Nonetheless, the bill was never reported out of committee.

Today, I ask this Congress to move quickly in authorizing a program for the construction of medical, dental, and

public health training facilities. We have lost more ground than we can afford during the past 18 months, and we dare not lose more.

One of the more sobering realities of American life today is that we are rapidly developing a shortage of physicians and other health workers. We are facing a shortage which will reach 15,000 physicians and 15,000 dentists by 1975. The prospect imperils the maintenance of our present health standards and precludes the expansion demanded by our growing and aging population. Unless some positive steps are taken now, this shortage will be reflected in a lower level of quality and in maldistribution of the Nation's health and medical services.

We simply cannot let this situation continue. It is perfectly clear what must be done, and done quickly, for every month's delay simply intensifies the problem. We need facilities for educating greater numbers of medical, dental, and public health students each year, and these facilities will become possible only with the assistance of the Federal Government.

The facts are set down clearly in a broad-scale study of medical education, conducted for the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service by a group of national leaders in medicine, education, and public affairs, and published some 15 months ago. While the data contained in the report have been well known for a long time to those of us who have been concerned with the problems of education in the health professions, the conclusions give added urgency to our conviction that immediate action is required. I am sure that many of you are familiar with this report, entitled "Physicians for a Growing America," which brings together in one place all of the circumstances and conditions which surround medical education today. To those of you who are not, I recommend it as required reading at an early date.

Specifically, among its recommendations, the report states:

To increase the supply of physicians and to safeguard and protect the Nation's investment in research and medical care facilities, Federal support should be given to the construction of medical school facilities.

Bear in mind that this was a unanimous recommendation of 22 non-Federal leaders in medicine, medical education, and related fields.

We Americans speak proudly of our progress in the health field. It is true that we have made tremendous strides in many areas. We can be proud of what has been accomplished in the construction of hospital and other health facilities, in the improvements of medical and public health services, in medical research and the assurance of its future development. We can be pleased with the advances associated with the pharmaceutical and chemical industry, with the contributions of voluntary health agencies and foundations, and with the health consciousness of the American people which finds expression in organization and action. We can be proud of these things, and pleased, but we cannot be content.

As I pointed out in this House 18 months ago, one of the great gaps in our present programs is in the absence of broad support for the health institutions as contrasted with the support of some of their separate functions. Medical teaching institutions now receive grants from the Federal Government to assist in the support of teaching in specific branches of medical science. Through the provisions of the Health Research Facilities Act, Federal funds also are available for the establishment of laboratories and other research facilities. But, to date, the necessary assistance has not been forthcoming to enable these teaching institutions quantitatively to keep up with our population growth and with the demands engendered by the rapid changes in medicine and public health.

This longtime concern of mine has been shared by many people who are influential leaders in medicine and science today. Numerous proposals have come from the Members of the Congress, from the executive branch, and from interests outside the Federal Government devising ways to meet at least part of the all-too-evident need. There has been a great deal of discussion but almost nothing in the way of action.

Today I ask the Congress once more to consider legislation to give greater Federal assistance in the renovation and modernization of our present medical and related schools, and to give encouragement and stimulus to the construction of new schools. The legislation I am introducing would build upon and extend into a parallel field the highly productive present program of matching grants to assist in the construction of health research facilities. As I told the House a year and a half ago, this procedure would set no new precedents. Nor would it pose any philosophical problems, even among those who persist in the archaic belief that the use of Federal funds for the partial support of medical school activities would be a threat of Federal control and socialized medicine.

This legislation gives clear recognition to three things: First, that in a medical school research and education are interrelated parts of a single process; second, that adequate facilities are a basic requirement for medical, dental, and related research and education; and third, that the Federal Government shares in the responsibility to see that such facilities are abreast of the national need.

My proposals are completely in step with other construction programs, where matching funds from Federal sources—such as the Hill-Burton hospital construction program and the health research facilities construction program—have proved highly successful in helping the States, communities, and institutions raise money from non-Federal sources. Such matching grants foster and encourage the putting of State and private money to effective use. Without the stimulus of Federal funds, the other funds might never be raised and the needed facilities probably never would be built.

I urgently recommend, therefore, that the Congress enact legislation to modify

and extend the Public Health Service Act in the following major respects:

First. Add a new title to the Public Health Service Act to provide funds for the construction of health educational facilities for our public and nonprofit medical, dental, and public health schools to insure the continued production of an adequate number of properly qualified and trained physicians, dentists, teachers, and research scientists.

Second. Authorize appropriations of \$50 million for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1961, and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years for grants for the expansion and improvement of existing schools of medicine, dentistry, and public health.

Third. Authorize appropriations of \$100 million for the period beginning July 1, 1961, and ending June 30, 1971, for grants for the construction of new schools of medicine, dentistry, and public health.

Fourth. Establish in the Public Health Service a National Advisory Council on Health Educational Facilities to advise and assist the Surgeon General in the preparation of general regulations and to consider all applicants for health educational facilities grants. This Council would consist of the Surgeon General, as Chairman, and the Commissioner of Education as ex officio members, and of 10 members appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare from the fields of health sciences, education, and public affairs.

I repeat, there is great need for the rapid enactment of such legislation.

I have already referred to the population changes that will occur during the next decade. Our total population will grow from the present 180 million to 220 million by 1970. Nearly three-quarters of this increase will be among persons over 65 and under 20 years of age, when requirements for medical care—which means primarily more physicians—are most frequent.

The report of the Surgeon General's consultant group of medical education—to which I referred earlier—states that to maintain the present ratio of 141 physicians to 100,000 population will require a total of 330,000 physicians in 1975. If the schools must graduate 11,000 medical students a year by that time—or 3,600 more a year than are presently being graduated—this means almost a 50-percent increase in output.

Moreover, the estimate that 330,000 physicians will be required by 1975 includes the more than 1,500 physicians trained in foreign medical schools who are now licensed in this country each year. Obviously, we welcome all qualified physicians trained abroad to practice medicine in the United States if they wish to do so. At the same time, it is disquieting that a great and wealthy Nation such as ours should be dependent on other countries of the world for an adequate flow of medical manpower. This situation exists in no other circumstance in our country and highlights, I believe, the really acute state in our health and medical field.

The consultants' report also makes the very important point that to meet the 1975 figure, present schools must be ex-

panded and a number of new schools established. Since the establishment of a new medical school usually takes about 10 years from the first planning to graduation of the first class, planning must begin right now. The report also applies the same urgency both as to need for increased numbers and to additional teaching facilities to dentists as to physicians.

An additional important consideration I would bring to your attention is the increasing responsibility carried by the medical schools in pioneering in the provision of medical and community health services. These schools carry out the largest component of the Nation's research effort in the health field. In addition, they produce an important segment of the Nation's total manpower for research in the health sciences.

As I told this body in May of 1959, the medical schools need for assistance in the construction of new and the renovation of existing facilities has been amply demonstrated and often reiterated in studies and reports by such eminent groups as the Association of American Medical Colleges, the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, the Surgeon General's consultant group, this House itself, along with many others whose interest, insight, and integrity are beyond question. They do not pretend, nor do I, that matching grants for construction purposes will meet all of the future needs of the medical schools. I intend to recommend further steps in the direction of additional assistance at an early date.

Right now, existing health educational institutions are inadequately housed and we need new schools to provide for the years ahead. It is futile to pretend that any other segment of American economy will meet this need without some Federal assistance.

To paraphrase the words of the Surgeon General's consultant group:

As a nation we have come to value and expect first-class medical service for all our people. But the provision of such service will require more physicians, dentists, and other health personnel. Without them, the amount and quality of care must suffer. We have here a national health problem, the need of the whole people. The provision of the needed support is without question a national responsibility.

BILL TO PERMIT CERTAIN VETERANS TO REINSTATE THEIR NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DULSKI] may extend his remarks in the body of the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which will permit certain veterans to reinstate their national service life insurance. I feel this is a long needed correction of an injustice that was done in 1951.

World War II veterans, as well as Korean war veterans, were not properly

warned, and reopening the right for them to reinstate their national service life insurance is no more than fair. At the time of discharge, many of these veterans were relatively young and they were not aware of the values of this insurance. Some cases have come to my attention where veterans were even advised to drop their Government life insurance by service personnel who were uninformed.

I strongly urge the speedy enactment of this legislation to rectify this harsh treatment of our veterans.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] is recognized for 30 minutes.

SUBVERSION IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, in numerous statements to the House and in press releases, I have emphasized the treasonable influences in the Department of State as related to the conduct of our Caribbean and Isthmian Canal policies.

The strength of these influences was boldly exhibited on September 17, 1960, officially designated as Constitution Day, when the President shocked the Nation with his order striking the flag of the United States over the Canal Zone territory.

Less dramatic but equally serious in its implications has been the failure of our Cuban policy, resulting in the loss of vast properties of U.S. citizens, the setting up of a Soviet satellite in the West Indies, and invasions of other countries by revolutionaries from Cuba.

So far the press of our Nation has not treated these questions as they should be, with the result that the influences responsible for these dangerous developments are still with us.

Fortunately, one distinguished scholar and author, George E. Sokolsky, of New York, has pointed directly to the source of the trouble-subversion in the Department of State.

In a recent series of illuminating articles, which I commend for reading by every Member of the Congress, he urges public investigation of these subversive influences in the Department of State.

The articles follow:

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 17, 1960]

THE ORGANIZATION OF STATE

(By George E. Sokolsky)

The foreign affairs of this country have assumed a primacy in the public eye that is considerably exaggerated for unless this country's currency is sound, unless its workers are employed and its social conditions are stable, it cannot maintain the role of leadership.

The State Department needs reorganization in all departments. A new Secretary of State is handicapped by leftovers who have tenure under Civil Service and Foreign Service regulations. The Cuban situation is evidence that there are still hidden Communists in this critical Department and they should be expelled because it is impossible to serve the United States and the Kremlin simultaneously. There ought to be a congressional investigation of the operations

of the desks having to do with Latin America. The investigation should be public with nothing hidden away to save anyone's face. This country would be shocked at what would be discovered. The Alger Hiss case would take second place.

The trouble with the intramural investigations is that the American people, who are most concerned, are never given the information which they should have. No newspaper can make public what it could not prove in a court to be true and to prove "what everybody knows" would require a subpoena and the power to cross-examine witnesses under oath.

A new Secretary of State can so reorganize his Department that those who can be harmful are put in places where they can do no harm. He has the opportunity of a new approach and of reorganization, particularly if his President means to clean house.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 22, 1960]

WHO IS HE?

(By George E. Sokolsky)

The anti-Castro Cubans have been telling me for more than 6 months that an official of the State Department, William Arthur Montenegro, is responsible for the success of Fidel Castro.

But the State Department records do not show the employment of a William Arthur Montenegro. Is this a personality with two names? Does a person who has an effective voice in determining American policy in Latin America go by two names? Latin American Communists know of two men by the name of Montenegro, one who is actually a Communist Party member, another who was very sympathetic to the party. Both were journalists.

This is a case for Robert Kennedy, the oncoming Attorney General, a very tough "Mick" who is not likely to look on a cover-up very kindly. His book, "The Enemy Within," establishes that he regards the Department of Justice with a jaundiced eye because it has lost too many cases in the courts which adequate preparation should have won. Searching for Montenegro ought not to be difficult. No matter what name he employs, the record of how things were made easy for Castro by the Government of the United States will lead directly to a case which, if properly prepared, will make previous cases look very mild, indeed.

William Arthur Montenegro, under that name and under another name, wrote for the Havana Post from 1933 to 1937. That is a good place to start if anyone needs a tip. There are articles in that paper which were contributed by such a person.

The State Department has a technique for covering up and for evading scandals. When a State Department official goes wrong or is caught with bloody hands, the trick is to send him to other parts of the world, far from news centers, until those who are interested forget about him, get interested in something else, or die. Then the career official who went awry may return to Washington.

But the Cuban story will not die down. Too many Cubans have been robbed of their homes. Too many Americans have lost their businesses. Too many Latin Americans fear the Communist menace.

They are after William Arthur Montenegro by whatever name he has gone in the State Department. They know who he is, and they will not rest, no matter to what embassy in Europe the State Department sends him.

Were there such a committee as Senator McCarran or Senator Joseph McCarthy headed, there would be an investigation of major magnitude, and it would be out in the open. Senator FULBRIGHT is insistent that the State Department depend upon especially trained men, career men, those who prepare themselves for the Foreign Service and stay in it

as a life work. Therefore, it is up to Senator FULBRIGHT to investigate William Arthur Montenegro by whatever name he has gone in the State Department for nearly two decades. Also, they would want to know precisely what incomplete educational preparation this person had for a State Department career.

How is it possible for a person to enter upon a State Department career without training, with a record of only 1 year in college and an incomplete premedical course? What goes on in that very choice department of Government?

On this subject, there ought to be a public hearing and the first three men who ought to testify in public should be Robert Hill, American Ambassador to Mexico; Arthur Gardner, American Ambassador to Cuba; Earl E. T. Smith, American Ambassador to Cuba. These men should be required to tell publicly, under oath, what their personal experience has been in the Castro matter and what their experience has been with the State Department, and what reports they sent to the Department warning of the perils in Latin America and how their warnings were ignored. It would be interesting to know if such reports reached higher officials, particularly President Eisenhower. Also, such an open, public hearing might ask Herbert Matthews of the New York Times to identify William Arthur Montenegro. Anti-Castro Cubans insist that to understand the State Department attitude toward Castro, it is essential to have Matthews identify Montenegro. Also, Ambassador Earl E. T. Smith told me that when he was appointed ambassador, he was instructed by the State Department to be briefed by Herbert Matthews. Smith also testified to this effect before a congressional committee.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 30, 1960]

EACH YEAR ITS OWN

(By George E. Sokolsky)

The year 1961 brings in a new President, with some new faces in his administration and some very old ones. Some of the new faces give hope of a rationalization of the structure and policy of government. Some of the old faces are not a little frightening because they were among the authors of the errors which have brought upon us many of our present difficulties. But men do grow older and they do mature and those who blundered may have learned that doctrinaire assumptions are neither facts nor policies.

What is necessary is not so much a reformulation of policy as a total reorganization of the personnel of the State Department.

And this brings me to the question of what will be done about William Arthur Montenegro, by whatever name he goes in the State Department.

I have been told that the Eastland committee has been investigating William Arthur Montenegro, by whatever name he goes, for many months, and that this committee possesses more information concerning him and his activities than I possess, although I doubt that, for I have the entire story. However, if the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee possesses such data, what is it waiting for?

The new President will need to face many reorganizations of departments, but none is as important as the restudy of the personnel of the State Department and of other departments which deal with foreign relations. For some reason, these departments have been infiltrated and infested with unsatisfactory personnel. It is not so much a matter of the "ugly American," as it is that the information which comes to a President is too often inadequate or even incorrect and that the day-by-day actions and decisions which cumulatively become policy before a President can act, are not always beneficial to the United States.

Some Presidents have taken the view that because these departments affect international relations, they must be protected from the vulgar eyes of the people through the action of a congressional committee. Thus great mischief can be done by small people. The William Arthur Montenegro case—by whatever name he goes—opens the door wide. No Secretary of State and no President can have any excuse for protecting this case from congressional investigation, and this one case will open many windows to shocking conditions.

The new President will have to clean house anyhow and he might as well start in the State Department which is the showcase of the Nation and a very sloppy showcase it is, indeed.

CUBA AND GUANTANAMO

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the breaking of diplomatic relations by the United States with the Communist-dominated Government of Cuba on January 3, 1960, as the result of a Cuban ultimatum to the United States to reduce its diplomatic mission in that country, again dramatizes the serious situation in the Caribbean about which I have addressed the Congress on many occasions and corresponded with the Department of State.

Promptly after learning of the President's action, I telegraphed commending him and promising my full support. Later, on January 4, I again telegraphed him urging that he reassert our determination to remain in the Guantanamo Naval Base and to defend it, and that he reactivate immediately the Caribbean Naval squadron on a permanent basis with a squadron commander reporting directly to the Chief of Naval Operations.

In this general connection, we should not overlook the fact that the Guantanamo and Cuban situations have a long background.

During the September 1960 sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the question of continued U.S. control over the Guantanamo Naval Base arose and received wide attention.

Because of the open threats of pro-Communist Cuban leaders against our position under the current treaty, I wrote two letters to the Secretary of State, on September 22 and October 3, 1960.

In its reply on October 5, the Department of State took an unequivocal stand, which for emphasis, I shall quote:

The United States maintains the Guantanamo naval establishment under the terms of a valid and binding international agreement which can be abrogated only by agreement of both parties. I can assure you that the Department has no intention of agreeing to the abrogation of the agreement or to the abandonment of the base.

The entire exchange of letters and telegrams follows:

SEPTEMBER 22, 1960.

HON. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The Acting Prime Minister of Cuba, Raul Castro, in an Associated Press Havana dispatch on September 20, 1960, is quoted as stating: "It is within our possibilities in a determined moment to reclaim that piece of our national territory (Guantanamo)." This statement, made only three days after the President's order that the Panama flag be flown over the Canal

Zone, assumes a gravity that cannot be ignored.

I respectfully request to be advised as to what the policy of the United States will be in event of such possession by Cuba.

The location of Guantanamo on the northern flank of the Atlantic approaches to the Panama Canal, its function as an element in the strategic triangle of the Caribbean (Guantanamo, Panama, and Trinidad), proximity to north-south ore-oil shipping routes, nearness to the Cape Canaveral missile range, and value as a submarine and air base to any enemy attacking the United States are factors that combine to make continued U.S. possession of Guantanamo a matter of the highest importance to our security.

In answering my query, I respectfully request you not to reply in the evasive manner that featured your correspondence with me concerning the flying of the Panama flag over the Canal Zone, but to give a clear-cut statement of the policy to be recommended by your department.

In addition, please do not advise me that the question presented is hypothetical and will be met when the problem arises. My position is that the problem has arisen.

An early reply is requested.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL J. FLOOD,
Member of Congress.

OCTOBER 3, 1960.

HON. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On September 22, 1960, following a published threat by Acting Prime Minister Raul Castro of Cuba to secure control of the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo, I wrote you inquiring what would be the policy of the United States to meet this situation. To date no reply has been received.

News dispatches on September 27 from the United Nations were to the effect that Prime Minister Fidel Castro made a stronger and more specific threat before the General Assembly of that international organization.

Because this latest development emphasizes the necessity for a policy that will safeguard our unimpaired possession of that base, many of our people have become concerned lest subversive influences in the State Department recommend actions that may result in the loss of Guantanamo.

Accordingly, I repeat my request of September 22 for a clear-cut statement from you of the policy to be recommended by the State Department.

In answering my letter, I also respectfully repeat my previous requests that you do not reply in the evasive manner that characterized your correspondence with me about the ill advised order directing the display of the Panama flag over the Canal Zone and that you do not reply that the situation in Cuba is hypothetical. It is here now and our people have a right to know what our policy is.

In addition, I respectfully request that you do not have some subordinate write me, for this is a matter of crucial importance despite the focusing of publicity on far-away Congo. I ask your personal consideration.

A prompt reply is requested.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL J. FLOOD,
Member of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 5, 1960.

DEAR MR. FLOOD: I have received your letter of September 22, 1960, addressed to Secretary Herter, concerning the position of the Department with respect to the Guantanamo naval base.

As you mentioned in your letter, Raul Castro on September 19, 1960, made reference to the Guantanamo base. Subsequent to this remark, Fidel Castro in his address on September 26 to the General Assembly of the United Nations and again on his return to Cuba stated that the Cuban Government is considering asking for the withdrawal, through the process of international law, of U.S. military forces from Guantanamo. Cuban officials have made a number of statements to the effect that they do not intend to attack the base.

The United States maintains the Guantanamo naval establishment under the terms of a valid and binding international agreement which can be abrogated only by the agreement of both parties. I can assure you that the Department has no intention of agreeing to the abrogation of the agreement or to the abandonment of the base.

Please call on me if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.

JANUARY 3, 1961.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

My compliments on your decision to break diplomatic relations with Cuba. Be assured of my complete support of this action in best interests of our country and world peace. Let us hope your decision will be followed by all nations which believe in God and freedom. Let us pray that stricken Cuba will once again be returned and soon to her freedom-loving God-fearing people who are the traditional friends of United States of America.

DANIEL J. FLOOD,
Member of Congress.

JANUARY 4, 1961.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Respectfully urge you reassert determination of United States to remain in and defend Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba and that you order reactivated immediately Caribbean naval squadron of one carrier, one cruiser, and necessary destroyer escort with commanding officer of squadron reporting directly to Chief of Naval Operations and that this squadron be made permanent. That you call for a diplomatic quarantine of Castro's Cuba by all Western Hemisphere nations and that you urge immediate convening of the Organization of American States to that end.

DANIEL J. FLOOD,
Member of Congress.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND SELF-DEFENSE

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, ever since the establishment of a Communist beachhead in Cuba in January 1959, the question of the Monroe Doctrine as an expression of the principles of international law in dealing with the protection of the Western Hemisphere has been increasingly discussed in the press of the Nation.

Among the recent contributions to the cumulating literature on that vital policy question is a thoughtful article by Dr. Charles Callan Tansill in the December 1960 issue of American Mercury.

As a life student of American diplomatic history, author of many books on that subject, and former adviser of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations,

Dr. Tansill is one of the leading authorities of the country in his field whose views command respect.

The indicated article follows:

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENSE

(By Charles Callan Tansill)

In one of his hysterical tirades against the United States, Nikita Khrushchev boldly announced that the Monroe Doctrine is out of date and no longer has any validity in international relations. In Cuba, Premier Castro accepted this declaration at face value, and has continued to thunder against any application of the doctrine.

To any student of American foreign policy it is evident that in 1823 President Monroe sent his famous message to Congress as a warning to European powers that America would seriously object to any intervention in Latin America. This warning was unilateral and was based upon the principles of international law dealing with the doctrine of self-defense. Every nation has a Monroe Doctrine that is designed to protect its national security and it can never be out of date.

Since 1808 the Caribbean has been an American danger zone and our Presidents have been deeply concerned about any type of European intervention. After the war for southern independence, the Department of State has watched with anxious eyes for an indirect intervention in the Caribbean through the transfer of sovereignty of island possessions. We were particularly fearful that Germany might attempt to secure from Denmark the control of the Danish West Indies, and in August, 1916, President Wilson exerted such pressure upon Denmark that she sold the islands to the United States for \$25 million.

The attitude of President Theodore Roosevelt toward European intervention in Venezuela in 1902 is a twicetold tale that does not need repetition here. But it is important to note that on December 6, 1904, he proclaimed his corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. If any nation in Latin America engaged in chronic wrongdoing the Monroe Doctrine would "force the United States . . . to the exercise of an international police power." We would compel Latin American Nations to behave themselves.

In 1911 another corollary was added to the Monroe Doctrine. When rumors were circulated that a Japanese company was negotiating for the purchase of a tract of land on Magdalena Bay, Mexico, the Senate of the United States immediately adopted a resolution that strongly condemned the transfer of strategic spots in the Americas to non-American private companies that might be agents for a foreign power. The infiltration of foreign powers into the Caribbean area through indirect means was said to be a breach of the Monroe Doctrine.

In June 1940, when Nazi armies had overrun both France and Holland, the American Congress, fearful that Hitler had his eyes upon the Dutch and French islands in the Caribbean, adopted a resolution strongly reaffirming the nontransfer principle of the Monroe Doctrine. German refusal to accept this principle led to the convening of the Havana Conference on July 21, 1940. Under the terms of the Act of Havana, July 30, any territory of a European power in danger of falling into the hands of an unfriendly power, might be taken over and jointly administered by the American Republics pending a final disposition of the areas in question. Multilateral action was coming into vogue.

In the meantime, in December 1936, a Special Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, meeting in Buenos Aires, adopted an important protocol relative to nonintervention: "The high contracting parties declare inadmissible the intervention of any one of them, directly or indirectly, and

for whatever reason, in the internal or external affairs of any other of the parties."

But this ambitious peace structure of the Roosevelt administration does not mean that the Monroe Doctrine is out of date or that a system of collective security can take the place of any individual action on the part of the United States if its national security is seriously imperiled. The Monroe Doctrine, and the important series of treaties that implement it, are merely expressions of the principles of international law dealing with the right of self-defense. This right is basic to national sovereignty and can never be abandoned by the United States.

PANAMA INTRIGUE: CONGRESS MUST INVESTIGATE SEQUEL

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, in an address to the House on September 1960, under the title of "Panama Intrigue: Congress Must Investigate," I included an exchange of correspondence between the Department of State and myself on the question of subversive activities in that Department. Also published with that assembly of letters was one to the chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations in which I urged an immediate investigation by this committee to determine the identity of these influences.

In November 1959, it will be recalled, the isthmus was the scene of the worst border violence in Panama Canal Zone history, with radical-led mobs endeavoring to enter the zone to plant the Panama flag over that territory and to that end employing physical violence.

A year later, in October 1960, when news stories indicated the imminence of a repetition of the 1959 Canal Zone border disorders, I wrote the Secretary of State on October 13, protesting the failure of that Department to comment on what was developing.

Replying on November 2, the Department of State commented that the "motivation and arrangement for the flag day parade are compatible with the consideration which led to the decision to display the flag of the Republic of Panama in the Canal Zone."

Here, Mr. Speaker, is an official admission of the willingness of the Department of State to compromise on the fundamental principle of Canal Zone sovereignty to placate radical-led mobs in Panama.

In order that the Congress, especially committees concerned with the investigation of subversive influences in the Department of State, may be fully informed, I quote the two indicated letters:

OCTOBER 13, 1960.

HON. CHRISTIAN HERTER,
Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I would appreciate knowing what action is proposed, concerning the parade into the Canal Zone on November 4, since no permit has been requested and Panama is again forcing the issue now that they have been given a foot in the door by flying the flag.

Do I understand the State Department will not comment on the rapidly developing parade of thousands of Panamanians with their flag from one end of the zone to the other?

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL J. FLOOD,
Member of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 2, 1960.

DEAR MR. FLOOD: Your letter of October 13, addressed to the Secretary, regarding preparations for a parade in the Canal Zone on November 4 has been referred to me for reply.

The municipal council in Panama City recently requested the Foreign Minister to make arrangements with Canal Zone authorities, through diplomatic channels, for a parade through a part of the zone on Panama's flag day, November 4. A similar parade is being planned in Colon for November 5, Colon's independence day celebration. Subject to certain limitations as to the parade route, the Acting Governor of the Canal Zone has acquiesced to the request for the parade at Balboa; details are not yet available on the arrangements at Cristobal.

A leading Panamanian newspaper in commenting editorially on the November 4 parade stated that the "ceremony would be the best recourse against the occurrence of any disturbing and disorderly event during the national holidays." The article went on to say that "the misguided or irresponsible groups who plan to provoke violent encounters with the neighbors on the other side of the Fourth of July Avenue will, with this patriotic parade organized by the municipal council, remain completely frustrated in their extremist demonstrations."

Information available to the Department and the Embassy to date indicates that the motivation and arrangements for the flag day parade are compatible with the considerations which led to the decision to display of the flag of the Republic of Panama in the Canal Zone.

If I can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. SCHERER (at the request of Mr. NELSEN), for 15 minutes, on January 9.

Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK), for 30 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. NELSEN, the following Members were granted permission to extend their remarks and include extraneous matter in the RECORD:

Mr. FULTON.

Mr. VAN ZANDT in four instances.

Mr. SCHERER.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

At the request of Mr. McCORMACK, the following Members were granted permission to extend their remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. BUCKLEY.

Mr. FLOOD.

Mr. RYAN in two instances.

Mr. EVINS.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), under

its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 9, 1961, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

215. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a copy of the certificate of ascertainment of electors of the State of Hawaii, dated January 4, 1961, pursuant to section 6, title 3, United States Code; to the Committee on House Administration.

216. A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, transmitting the Seventh Special Report of the Council on the operations and policies of the international financial institutions of which the United States is a member, for the 2-year period April 1, 1958 through March 31, 1960, pursuant to section 4(b)(6) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as amended (H. Doc. No. 42); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

217. A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report for the special helium-production fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960, pursuant to (50 Stat. 885, 50 U.S.C. 164); to the Committee on Armed Services.

218. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of the official operations of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960, pursuant to an act approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. 108); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

219. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on examination of the prices negotiated for J-71-A-11 aircraft engines under Department of the Air Force contract AF 33 (600)-23143 with Allison Division, General Motors Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

220. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on examination of conversion from a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis to a fixed-price basis of certain portions of Department of the Navy contract N0y-83333 with Brown-Raymond-Walsh (a joint venture) for the Spanish base construction program; to the Committee on Government Operations.

221. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on a general review of current automatic data processing developments in the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

222. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated November 3, 1960, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on Sitka Harbor, Alaska, requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted June 21, 1957 and July 31, 1957; to the Committee on Public Works.

223. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 29, 1960, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a survey of Powells Bay, Va., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved June 30, 1948; to the Committee on Public Works.

224. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on our fiscal year 1959 review of the education and training programs adminis-

tered by the Veterans' Administration for the benefit of veterans of the Korean conflict and of children of persons who died from injury or disease resulting from service during the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Government Operations.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 1921. A bill to protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1922. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital of 200 beds at Clark County, Nev., to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 1923. A bill to amend section 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to equalize for all taxpayers the amount which may be taken into account in computing the retirement credit thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana:

H.R. 1924. A bill to provide for the designation of parts of U.S. Highways Nos. 61 and 71 as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 1925. A bill to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1926. A bill to provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to the States, to revise, extend, and improve the unemployment insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS:

H.R. 1927. A bill to provide for certain survivors' annuities in additional cases under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 1928. A bill to amend the Veterans' Benefits Code with respect to the payment of compensation and pension to widows of veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1929. A bill to amend section 703(b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, relating to longevity step increases; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1930. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase by an additional one-half of 1 percent of the annuity computation formula for determining annuities for certain Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ICHORD of Missouri:

H.R. 1931. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H.R. 1932. A bill to amend title 38 so as to provide a uniform effective date for the award of compensation payments not previously authorized by law; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BRAY:

H.R. 1933. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 1934. A bill to amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H.R. 1935. A bill to amend chapter 79 of title 10, United States Code, to provide that certain boards established thereunder shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence relating to good character and exemplary conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals; to authorize the award of an exemplary rehabilitation certificate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 1936. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 1937. A bill to provide for the humane treatment of animals used in experiments and tests by recipients of grants from the United States and by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 1938. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey approximately 27 acres of land at Fort Crowder Military Reservation to the city of Neosho, Mo.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HECHLER:

H.R. 1939. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.R. 1940. A bill to reduce the maximum workweek under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended, to 32 hours, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1941. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KEARNS:

H.R. 1942. A bill to establish a program of grants to States for the development of programs and projects in the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 1943. A bill relating to duty-free imports of Philippine tobacco; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska:

H.R. 1944. A bill to extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MERROW:

H.R. 1945. A bill to appropriate \$238,000 to the Secretary of the Army to carry out certain works of improvement at Rye Harbor, N.H.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 1946. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 1947. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1948. A bill to establish a plan and appropriate procedure for the promotion of employees of the Government on the basis of merit; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MOULDER:

H.R. 1949. A bill to protect consumers and others against misbranding and false advertising of decorative hardwood or simulated hardwood products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1950. A bill to strengthen the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by providing for the establishment of an Office of International Travel within the Department of Commerce and a Travel Advisory Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H.R. 1951. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at Bong Air Force Base, in Wisconsin; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1952. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that in determining eligibility of a veteran to disability pension the income of a spouse shall not be counted in computing the veteran's annual income; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1953. A bill to provide a basis for payment of death pension by the Veterans' Administration to a widow or child of a person who served in World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict, and who died while on active duty under circumstances which are held not to be a basis for an award of death compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1954. A bill to provide that amounts equal to amounts paid by a veteran for expenses of the last illness and burial of a wife or child shall not be included in the computation of his annual income for pension purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1955. A bill to amend section 333 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that veterans who serve 2 or more years in peacetime shall be entitled to a presumption that chronic diseases becoming manifest within 1 year from the date of separation from service are service connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1956. A bill to amend section 12(b) of Public Law 85-857 to provide for payment of the World War I bonus to certain individuals discharged on account of alienage, except pursuant to their own application or solicitation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1957. A bill to eliminate the prohibition contained in section 1613 of title 38, United States Code, against affording education or training to an eligible veteran of the Korean conflict beyond 8 years after his discharge; and, to make January 31, 1965, the uniform deadline beyond which such education or training may not be afforded; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1958. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide pension for the widows and children of veterans disabled 30 percent or more while engaged in armed conflict or in extrahazardous service, including such service under conditions simulating war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1959. A bill to provide that where the entitlement of a veteran, widow, or child to a pension from the Veterans' Administration is based upon the veteran's having served in World War I, the beneficiary shall, if otherwise eligible, have the right to elect payment of pension under either the provisions of title 38 as in effect on June 30, 1960, or as amended by the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959, whichever provides the greater benefit; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 1960. A bill to amend chapter 85 of title 28 of the United States Code relating to the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1961. A bill to amend sections 1, 17a, 57j, 64a(5), 67b, 67c, and 70c of the Bankruptcy Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1962. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to increase the minimum amount of the monthly insurance benefits payable thereunder to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 1963. A bill to amend section 110 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the preservation of total disability ratings under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration where such ratings have been in force for 15 years or more; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1964. A bill to provide that the Veterans' Administration hospital at Altoona, Pa., shall have 500 beds for the furnishing of intermediate care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 1965. A bill to amend section 491 of title 18, United States Code, prohibiting certain acts involving the use of tokens, slugs, disks, devices, papers, or other things; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 1966. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide vocational rehabilitation, education, and training, and loan guarantee benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 1967. A bill to amend section 410 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for paying dependency and indemnity compensation to the survivors of certain deceased veterans having serious service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 1968. A bill to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to establish policies with respect to productive capital investments of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 1969. A bill to authorize the revestment of certain interests in land at the U.S. Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1970. A bill for the establishment of a Resources Planning Commission for the Lower Colorado River Basin, to study the multipurpose resources of public lands and other land and water areas in and near the Colorado River between Hoover Dam and the Mexican boundary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1971. A bill to authorize certain beach erosion control of the shore in San Diego County, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1972. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of wild animals and wild birds which are intended for exhibition in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1973. A bill to amend section 1371 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit stock of a small business corporation which is owned by a husband and wife to be treated as owned by a single shareholder for purposes of determining the number of shareholders of such corporation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1974. A bill to encourage equity investment in new and small businesses, to relieve unemployment, and provide additional revenue to the Federal Government to be applied to debt reduction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1975. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication service or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1976. A bill to amend section 4242 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the club-dues tax certain charges made by nonprofit clubs for the use of facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1977. A bill to provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries with respect to the level of wages and the working conditions in the production of articles imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1978. A bill to amend the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to permit permanent plan U.S. Government life (converted) insurance policies and national service life insurance policies to be assigned as collateral for certain loans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1979. A bill to increase the annual income limitations governing the payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1980. A bill to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a land boundary fence project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1981. A bill relating to the interest rates on loans made by the Treasury to the Department of Agriculture to carry out the programs authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1982. A bill to provide for an increase in the amount of clerk hire available to Members of the House of Representatives whose constituencies contain a population of 800,000 or more; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 1983. A bill to cancel reimbursable charges against Mission Indian lands in California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1984. A bill to authorize payment of the claims of certain former owners of property vested by the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1985. A bill to prescribe the oath of office of justices and judges of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALFORD:

H.R. 1986. A bill to repeal the provisions of section 5 of the act of July 28, 1916, as amended, relating to the furnishing of information to the Postmaster General by the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to revenue received by railroads from express companies for the transportation of express matter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BAILEY:

H.R. 1987. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1988. A bill to provide for the designation of that portion of U.S. Highway No. 19 which is located in the State of West Virginia as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1989. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for the sealing off of certain abandoned coal mines so as to prevent the pollution of waterways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 1990. A bill giving the consent of Congress to a compact between the State of Arizona and the State of Nevada establishing a boundary between those States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1991. A bill to permit the free marketing of gold, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1992. A bill to authorize the classification, segregation, and disposal of public lands chiefly valuable for urban and business purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1993. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H.R. 1994. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BURKE of Kentucky:

H.R. 1995. A bill to establish a commission to study the adequacy of compensation for real property acquired by the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 1996. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make certain technical revisions in the income and administrative provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1997. A bill to repeal the interest rate limitations on obligations of the United States issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHELF:

H.R. 1998. A bill to provide that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 450 Members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 1999. A bill to provide for Federal grants and contracts to carry out projects with respect to techniques and practices for the prevention, diminution, and control of juvenile delinquency, and for the training of personnel; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2000. A bill to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2001. A bill to prohibit the discharge of members of the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable except pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 2002. A bill to amend the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 with respect to the position descriptions and salary levels of mail handlers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H.R. 2003. A bill to provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOMINICK:

H.R. 2004. A bill to extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 2005. A bill to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 2006. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, with respect to the definition of the term "low-rent housing"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 2007. A bill to provide for Federal lotteries to raise funds to provide for a reduction in the national debt and a reduction in the Federal individual income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULTON:

H.R. 2008. A bill to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2009. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that benefits payable under such act or the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 shall not be considered as income in determining eligibility of individuals for benefits from the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H.R. 2010. A bill to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 2011. A bill to amend Public Law 85-278; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 2012. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for the increased use of milled or enriched rice by the Armed Forces, Federal penal and correctional institutions, and in certain federally operated hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2013. A bill to amend section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 (relating to urban planning grants), and title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (relating to public facility loans), to assist State and local governments and their public instrumentalities in improving mass transportation services in metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 2014. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 2015. A bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to provide a formula for guaranteeing a minimum increase when an employee is promoted from one grade to another; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2016. A bill to provide that States and political subdivisions which operate liquor stores shall not be required to pay more than one tax as a retail dealer in liquor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2017. A bill relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2018. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which may be received by an individual while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2019. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$800 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 2020. A bill to fix midnight as the effective time of discharges from the Armed Forces prior to January 1, 1957, for the purposes of title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 2021. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 2022. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2023. A bill to amend part III of the Civil Rights Act of 1957; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2024. A bill to make the Civil Rights Commission a permanent agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2025. A bill to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2026. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of citizens of the United States and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2027. A bill to provide a program of technical and financial assistance to communities to help effectuate desegregation of schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2028. A bill to create a community relations service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEMPHILL:

H.R. 2029. A bill to reimburse producers of cottonseed in certain areas for losses sustained by them on their 1959 crop; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 2030. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide for scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAKER:

H.R. 2031. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide for scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H.R. 2032. A bill to amend title 13 of the United States Code to provide for the collection and publication of foreign commerce and trade statistics and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois:

H.R. 2033. A bill vesting in the American Battle Monuments Commission the care and maintenance of the original Iwo Jima Memorial on Mount Surabachi, Iwo Jima Volcanic Islands, Pacific Ocean area; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. INOUE:

H.R. 2034. A bill to authorize each Member of the House of Representatives to employ an administrative assistant; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 2035. A bill making appropriations to carry out the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, for the year ending June 30, 1962; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 2036. A bill making appropriations for land-grant college aid to the State of Hawaii as authorized by the Hawaii Omnibus Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 2037. A bill to amend the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, with respect to position descriptions, salary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2038. A bill to amend section 1(14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KING of Utah:

H.R. 2039. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Dixie project, Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LIBONATI:

H.R. 2040. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act to prohibit the discharge of debts and

obligations of which moral turpitude is the gist of the action; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2041. A bill to amend section 48, title 18, United States Code, with respect to transportation of water-hyacinths and seeds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 2042. A bill to establish the Department of Urban Affairs and prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 2043. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to any live dramatic (including musical) performance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H.R. 2044. A bill to amend paragraph 1102 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, with respect to the duties on hair of the Cashmere goat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2045. A bill to amend section 498(a) (1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to increase from \$250 to \$1,000 the valuation figure with respect to informal entries of imported merchandise; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MASON:

H.R. 2046. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 2047. A bill to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park and to provide for the administration and maintenance of a parkway, in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CLEM MILLER:

H.R. 2048. A bill to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER:

H.R. 2049. A bill to provide that the National Bureau of Standards shall conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 2050. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2051. A bill to amend title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 (college housing) to authorize loans to educational institutions for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, and improvement of classroom buildings and other academic facilities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 2052. A bill to amend the act of September 21, 1959, to authorize conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the county of Sacramento, Calif.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2053. A bill to provide that the Channel Islands off the coast of southern California shall be referred to as the Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H.R. 2054. A bill to establish a Federal regional water pollution control research laboratory in the Pacific Northwest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H.R. 2055. A bill to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide that payments made under title III of that

act may not be used to acquire equipment manufactured in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 2056. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to the Congress on the advisability of establishing a national park or other unit of the national park system in the central and north Cascades region of the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE:

H.R. 2057. A bill to provide for the securing of custody and disposition by the United States of missiles, rockets, earth satellites, and similar devices adaptable to military uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 2058. A bill to permanently extend the Armed Forces and veterans dairy programs and the special milk program for children and to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NELSEN:

H.R. 2059. A bill to permanently extend the Armed Forces and veterans dairy programs and the special milk program for children and to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANGEN:

H.R. 2060. A bill to permanently extend the Armed Forces and veterans dairy programs and the special milk program for children and to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H.R. 2061. A bill to permanently extend the Armed Forces and veterans dairy programs and the special milk program for children and to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KYL:

H.R. 2062. A bill to permanently extend the Armed Forces and veterans dairy programs and the special milk program for children and to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RAY:

H.R. 2063. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to provide that deductions on account of earnings shall not be made in the case of beneficiaries who have attained retirement age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2064. A bill to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to emphasize the policy of promoting employment under stable prices; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 2065. A bill to provide for the establishment of Fort Toulouse as a national historic site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H.R. 2066. A bill to amend section 201(c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize the employment of administrative assistants by Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 2067. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase from \$1 to \$1.50 the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6(a) (1) of that act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2068. A bill to amend section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act so as to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union shop agreements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2069. A bill to provide that the unmarried children of certain former members

of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the Philippine Scouts may be admitted to the United States as nonquota immigrants, during a 2-year period, without regard to their age; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H.R. 2070. A bill to provide retirement benefits for firefighters employed by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.R. 2071. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 2072. A bill to amend section 202(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 so as to require that dollar funds made available to foreign countries by the Development Loan Fund for the purchase of materials or supplies shall be utilized for the purchase of materials or supplies produced in areas of substantial and persistent unemployment in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2073. A bill to amend title III of the act of March 3, 1933, commonly referred to as the Buy American Act, with respect to determining when the cost of certain articles, materials, or supplies is unreasonable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. STUBBLEFIELD:

H.R. 2074. A bill to establish a commission to study the adequacy of compensation for real property acquired by the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H.R. 2075. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall purchase certain oil paintings of Nez Percé Indian leaders for display at the site of the Chief Joseph Dam in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 2076. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 2077. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from the gross estate for the value of property passing to children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H.R. 2078. A bill to provide for the increase, modernization, and stockpiling of railroad equipment in order to meet the needs of the commerce of the United States, of the postal service, and of the national defense; to create and establish a public agency with powers to carry out the provisions of this act; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALLHAUSER:

H.R. 2079. A bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to authorize the establishment of hazardous duty pay in certain cases; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2080. A bill to protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2081. A bill to extend coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to self-employed physicians; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2082. A bill to amend section 313 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957, to extend the presumptive period with respect to service connection of multiple sclerosis for an additional 4 years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H.R. 2083. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish the U.S. Military Academy of Medicine; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H.R. 2084. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Waurika reclamation project, Oklahoma; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2085. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Canton project, Oklahoma, by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H.J. Res. 107. Joint resolution exempting from Federal excise tax admissions to official inaugural functions and sales of official inaugural medallions authorized by the Inaugural Committee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALLECK:

H.J. Res. 108. Joint resolution exempting from Federal excise tax admissions to official inaugural functions and sales of official inaugural medallions authorized by the Inaugural Committee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution designating the 17th day of December in each year as "Wright Brothers Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAY:

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution to create a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Study; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS:

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of the Congress that no further reductions in tariffs be made during the life of the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to a program for paying the national debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the adoption in the United States of the metric system of weights and measures; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. HECHLER:

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution providing for the development through the United Nations of international cooperation in educational programs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution to create a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Study; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania:

H. Con. Res. 47. Concurrent resolution to create a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Study; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to call for a study by the United Nations to determine whether it would assist the deliberations of that body if its headquarters were located in a neutral nation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SILER:

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution to create a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Study; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. UTT:

H. Con. Res. 50. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should not grant further tariff reductions in the forthcoming tariff negotiations under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution to print as a House document the publication "Facts on Communism—Volume II, The Soviet Union, From Lenin to Khrushchev," and to provide for the printing of additional copies; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H. Res. 84. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the powers and functions of agencies over the operation of aircraft; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana:

H. Res. 85. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 55; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. Res. 86. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to conduct studies and investigations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H. Res. 87. Resolution expressing the sense of the House with respect to the need for rapid and complete atomic disarmament; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. Res. 88. Resolution providing that the office building presently being constructed for Members of the House of Representatives shall be named the "Rayburn House Office Building"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H. Res. 89. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the people of all Ireland should have an opportunity to express their will for union by an election under the auspices of a United Nations Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting passage of a Federal area redevelopment act to help the Nation's surplus labor areas rebuild their economies, and that the proposed act contain sufficient authorizations for loans; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H.R. 2086. A bill for the relief of Earl H. Spero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2087. A bill for the relief of Maria Swiatek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 2088. A bill for the relief of Orlando Gonfiantini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H.R. 2089. A bill for the relief of Santina Ferrara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COAD:

H.R. 2090. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Voss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 2091. A bill for the relief of Gino Forato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2092. A bill for the relief of Wladyslaw Golas Romankiewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2093. A bill for the relief of Janina Koscinska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2094. A bill for the relief of Antonio Pellegrini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 2095. A bill for the relief of John Wrocenski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2096. A bill for the relief of Eva, Albertina, and Rita Carrino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2097. A bill for the relief of Margarita Jericevic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2098. A bill for the relief of Jure Ruscic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2099. A bill for the relief of Iona Lembesis (nee Rozanitou); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2100. A bill for the relief of Ursula Kruthoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2101. A bill for the relief of Evelina Scarpa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2102. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Olga Gadecki and her two minor children, Wanda and Stanislaw Gadecki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2103. A bill for the relief of Antonio C. Ysrael; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2104. A bill for the relief of Elio R. Anelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2105. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Erny; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2106. A bill for the relief of Carmine Spedaliere; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2107. A bill for the relief of Pietro DiGregorio Bruno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS:

H.R. 2108. A bill for the relief of Lucia Lena Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 2109. A bill for the relief of Marta Manelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 2110. A bill for the relief of Angela Calajo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2111. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Schoenfeld; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 2112. A bill for the relief of George Koorie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON:

H.R. 2113. A bill for the relief of Katherine May Purves; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAVIN:

H.R. 2114. A bill for the relief of Helga B. Scharnberg Kemery; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GRANAHAH:

H.R. 2115. A bill for the relief of Dr. Josephine L. Go and Dr. Welles P. Go; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2116. A bill for the relief of Wanda Ferrara Spera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. INOUE:

H.R. 2117. A bill for the relief of Tokutaro Gomi and Fusae Gomi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2118. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Aki Mato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2119. A bill for the relief of Juanito Segismundo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2120. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mine Kitagawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2121. A bill for the relief of Juan Pascual; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2122. A bill for the relief of Kyozo Tanimoto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2123. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Tom Pon Shee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2124. A bill for the relief of Utanosuke Fujishiro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2125. A bill for the relief of Soon Tai Lim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2126. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Toshiko Ikeda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2127. A bill for the relief of Maria Rubi Lupisan Anit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2128. A bill for the relief of Felicidad Caletena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland:

H.R. 2129. A bill for the relief of John Calvin Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2130. A bill for the relief of G. Elmer Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 2131. A bill for the relief of Carmen Armbruster Triantafyllou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIBONATI:

H.R. 2132. A bill for the relief of Katherine Au-Young Lam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H.R. 2133. A bill for the relief of Miss Varsen Emcylian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 2134. A bill for the relief of Consolacion M. Rapa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2135. A bill for the relief of William K. Cassell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2136. A bill for the relief of Hajime Misaka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2137. A bill for the relief of Rocco Guiseppe Lavagnino and Caterina Cirelli Lavagnino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2138. A bill for the relief of Raymond G. Greenhalgh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2139. A bill for the relief of Suraj Din; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 2140. A bill for the relief of Pola Pesla Scheldenfisch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 2141. A bill for the relief of Henry Wu Chun and Arlene Wu Chun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2142. A bill for the relief of Joginder Singh Bains; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2143. A bill for the relief of Capt. Arnold M. Anderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2144. A bill for the relief of Graham Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2145. A bill for the relief of Joginder Singh Toor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2146. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Barbara J. Rhodes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOULDER:

H.R. 2147. A bill for the relief of Kenneth Stultz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H.R. 2148. A bill for the relief of Wong Bak Yen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois:

H.R. 2149. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fannie A. Dablias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 2150. A bill for the relief of Sha Fong Shao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2151. A bill for the relief of Shu Kwon Shin (also known as Cheng Ah Mao); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2152. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Francisca Hartman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2153. A bill for the relief of Andrew Furesz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2154. A bill for the relief of Michel Leon Partayan aka Bartayan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2155. A bill for the relief of Reoko Kawaguchi Moore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2156. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Tul Hing Tow Woo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2157. A bill for the relief of Tatiana Serafimovna Erohina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY:

H.R. 2158. A bill for the relief of Sister Marie Bernard (Miss Nicolina Ossa); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2159. A bill for the relief of Sister Eucharla (Miss Philomena Iannucci); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2160. A bill for the relief of Sister Alphonsus Marie (Miss Mary Grace Padovano); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2161. A bill for the relief of Sister Mary Dulcis (Miss Mary Teresa Di Iola); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2162. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Budano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2163. A bill for the relief of Michael Fodale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2164. A bill for the relief of Giovanna Massagli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2165. A bill for the relief of Marie F. Balish; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2166. A bill for the relief of Emilia, Guido, and Carlo Borsi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2167. A bill for the relief of Lugino Valore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2168. A bill for the relief of Ricardo V. DeLos Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2169. A bill for the relief of Caridad P. Buncab; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2170. A bill for the relief of Dr. Yi Mou Liu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 2171. A bill for the relief of Alden Jo Daniel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI:

H.R. 2172. A bill for the relief of Tam Jam Yick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2173. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Blanka Krickovic Mladenovich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANTANGELO:

H.R. 2174. A bill for the relief of Ho Ching Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2175. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Carmela Dovi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2176. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Mortelliti and son, Antonio Mortelliti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2177. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Dezzo Simon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHADEBERG:

H.R. 2178. A bill for the relief of Mari Rak Velickovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHENCK:

H.R. 2179. A bill for the relief of Essie V. Johnson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2180. A bill for the relief of Eugene C. Harter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWEIKER:

H.R. 2181. A bill for the relief of Kim Dom Yong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H.R. 2182. A bill for the relief of Necasio Agustin, Artemio Agustin, and Gloria Agustin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2183. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine,

and render judgment upon the claims of the heirs, of Gen. John C. Fremont, the city of San Francisco, and all other persons against the United States arising out of the seizure of certain real property by the U.S. Government in 1863; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H.R. 2184. A bill to authorize the reconveyance to the former owner thereof of certain property at Chell Air Force Depot, Los Angeles County, Calif., when such property is declared surplus to the needs of the United States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 2185. A bill for the relief of Andrija Artukovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2186. A bill for the relief of Serafin Estrada-Serna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2187. A bill for the relief of Augustin Ramirez-Trejo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2188. A bill for the relief of Lt. Matthew A. Wojdak, U.S. Navy (retired); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2189. A bill for the relief of Gerardo Wenceslao Alavez Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2190. A bill for the relief of Antonia Dovolou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2191. A bill for the relief of Pablo Santana Castellon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2192. A bill for the relief of Josafat Magos Gonzales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2193. A bill for the relief of Tranquillino Rodriguez Cervantes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2194. A bill for the relief of Jose Abraham Lizarde-Aguilera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2195. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey land to the Diocese of San Diego Education and Welfare Corp.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2196. A bill to authorize the appointment of Sidney F. Mashbir, colonel, Army of the United States, to the permanent grade of colonel in the Regular Army, on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2197. A bill to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States which was reserved or otherwise retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to Orange Coast Junior College District, Costa Mesa, Calif.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 2198. A bill for the relief of Carlos Sepulveda Abarca, Rosario Perez Sepulveda, Carlos Perez Sepulveda, Jorge Perez Sepulveda, and Antonio Perez Sepulveda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WEIS:

H.R. 2199. A bill for the relief of Samuel Lipsih; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

28. By Mr. COHELAN: Petition of Robert and Ruth Sicular and others, East Bay Community Forum for Civil Liberties, Berkeley, Calif., requesting the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on Rules.

29. By Mr. HARRISON of Virginia: Petition of Lloyd Williams Post No. 41, Berryville, Va., supporting the function and work of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed

under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the second calendar quarter of 1960 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, Post Office Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.

D. (6) \$264. E. (9) \$430.63.

A. William B. Allen, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,210.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,311.74. E. (9) \$2,311.75.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$13,776.53. E. (9) \$13,776.53.

A. American Federation of Government Employees, Box 865, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$200.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Legion, National Headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$7,199.61. E. (9) \$22,465.94.

A. American Optometric Association, 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,466.50. E. (9) \$3,762.09.

A. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$12,351.42

A. American Thrift Assembly, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$490. E. (9) \$11,979.74.

A. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,082.50.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, Mescalero, N. Mex.

A. Apparel Industry Committee on Imports, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$7,978.99.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, Mescalero, N. Mex.

E. (9) \$34.57.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Commissioner of Baseball, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$440.09.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,850. E. (9) \$3,019.20.

A. Association of Stock Exchange Firms, 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$6,717.12.

A. Frederic A. Baker, 296 Lexington Road, Berkeley, Calif., and 1201 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Federated Indians of California.

A. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., 72 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$648.80.

A. Joseph H. Ball, 90 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Jacob I. Bellow, 4338 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge No. 12, Box 865, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$40.

A. Carl H. Berglund, 1220 Washington Building, Tacoma, Wash.

E. (9) \$15.95.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,363.36.

A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,846.60.

A. Roland Boyd, 218 East Louisiana Street, McKinney, Tex.

B. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,040.42. E. (9) \$466.66.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1122 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. C. Blake Brown, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$255.18.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$72.18.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$193. E. (9) \$193.

A. James A. Campbell, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,365.39. E. (9) \$336.53.

A. Clarence B. Carter, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.

B. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.

E. (9) \$14.

A. William L. Carter, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

E. (9) \$18.50.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Cities Service Petroleum, Inc., 70 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Clothespin Manufacturers of America, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$265.28.

A. A. C. Cocke, 821 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$160.61.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$314.14.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$312.05.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 845 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 845 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

E. (9) \$616.33.

A. Committee for Collective Security, 90 Johns Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$70. E. (9) \$374.92.

A. Committee on Cooperative Advertising, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$69.73.

A. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$100.

A. Committee To Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$14,715. E. (9) \$13,357.12.

A. Contracting Plasterers' & Lathers' International Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$50,000. E. (9) \$75.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,000.

A. Council of Conservationists, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$199.65.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$844.15. E. (9) \$844.15.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. American Corn Millers' Federation, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. Paul L. Courtney, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Instituto do Acucar e do Alcool, Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil Federal District, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

A. Oscar Cox, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Ltd., 72 Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y., and Congopalm, 12 Avenue des Aviateurs, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.
D. (6) \$620. E. (9) \$15.60.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$1,057. E. (9) \$1,057.

A. Joseph M. Creed, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Bakers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$50.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 840 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Colorado Railroad Association, 845 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$616.33. E. (9) \$616.33.

A. Joffre C. David, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) \$138.87. E. (9) \$116.04.

A. S. P. Deas, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
E. (9) \$557.49.

A. John M. Dickerman, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,211.50. E. (9) \$68.88.

A. Jasper N. Dorsey, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
B. Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) \$600.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,188. E. (9) \$600.02.

A. Stephen M. Du Brui, 11-134 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Carlyle M. Dunaway, 608 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Life Underwriters, 608 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$820. E. (9) \$237.25.

A. Harold Edwards, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Health Federation, 709 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$700.

A. Harold E. Edwards, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$3,304.85. E. (9) \$300.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$606.51. E. (9) \$25.

A. Lawrence E. Ernst, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$24.20.

A. Far East Group, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$37.14.

A. James Finucane, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$1,757.03.

A. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) \$379.71. E. (9) \$379.71.

A. E. F. Forbes, 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$7,500.

A. Forest Farmers Association, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Rodger S. Gunn, 4618 Highland Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Gypsum Association, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. William A. Hanscom, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$225.

A. Charles H. Heltzel, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.
D. (6) \$930. E. (9) \$450.71.

A. Joseph D. Henderson, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.
B. American Association of Small Business, Inc., 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.
D. (6) \$1,875.

A. L. S. Hitchner, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.
D. (6) \$25. E. (9) \$3.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,187.50. E. (9) \$75.

A. Hughes, Hubbard, Blair & Reed, One Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
B. The Bendix Corp., Fisher Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. John M. Hurley, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
D. (6) \$279.99.

A. George F. Hussey, Jr., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Standards Association, 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$10.99.

A. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,046.03. E. (9) \$1,046.03.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,455.

A. Harold G. Jacobson, 1476 South 4th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Ray L. Jenkins, 1066 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Societe Internationale Pour Participations Industrielles Et Commerciales, S.A., Peter Merianstr. 19, Basel, Switzerland.

A. William T. Jobe, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Ice Association.

A. Peter Dierks Joers, 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.
B. Dierks Forests, Inc., 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

A. Tom Killefer, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$53.04.

A. James F. King, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Joseph T. King, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Equipment Distributors, Sprinkler Irrigation Association, Washington Council for Aluminum Extruders Council, and Northwestern Lumbermen's Association.

E. (9) \$2,186.34.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman.

D. (6) \$630. E. (9) \$630.

A. A. W. Koehler, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Atlantic, Gulf & Great Lakes Shipbuilding Association, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

(E) (9) \$13,011.54.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,407.04. E. (9) \$6,072.52.

A. Charles R. Larson, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$606.51. E. (9) \$18.50.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Office Employees, c/o Clyde R. Payne, Jasper, Fla.

D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$125.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$125.

A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$11.70. E. (9) \$11.70.

A. Jonathan Lindley, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$30.30.

A. Donald Linville, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Hardboard Association, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$210.

A. Lobby for Peace (northern California), 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$5,508.10. E. (9) \$3,643.01.

A. H. B. Luckett, 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. A. McCallam, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$619.59.

A. William A. McClintock, Jr., 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

A. John H. McCormick, Jr.

B. The Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,304.85. E. (9) \$300.

A. William J. McDonald, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.

B. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.

A. Joseph B. McGrath, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,355.75. E. (9) \$235.78.

A. Frederick C. McKee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clarence M. McMillan, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John W. MacKay, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Postal Clerks Union, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,700.10. E. (9) \$350.

A. MacLeish, Spray, Price & Underwood, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$735.72.

A. John H. MacVey and William T. Sherwood, Jr., 824 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Nippon Light Metals Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

A. Albert E. Maddocks, 1883 South Seventh Street East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Don Mahon, Box 959 Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$633.33.

A. Julia L. Maletta.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,066. E. (9) \$2,250.18.

A. Walter E. Maloney, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,026. E. (9) \$592.87.

A. James D. Mann, 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,625. E. (9) \$2,475.

A. Tommy M. Martin, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$606.51. E. (9) \$16.

A. C. V. & R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Albert E. May, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$220. E. (9) \$38.52.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,205. E. (9) \$418.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1209 Rippon Road, Alexandria, Va.

B. Joint Minimum Wage Committee, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$583.20.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1209 Rippon Road, Alexandria, Va.

B. Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, 132 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$675.

A. Ellis E. Meredith, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Apparel Industry Committee on Imports, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$937.50.

A. Ross A. Messer, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$167.01.

A. Harold C. Miller, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,824.99. E. (9) \$348.50.

A. Harold C. Miller, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Community Television Association, Inc., 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,285.88.

A. Theodore A. Miller, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Venice Land Co., Box 1576, Venice, Fla.

A. Kenneth R. Morefield, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

A. Curtis Morris, Premier Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Vincent S. Mullaney, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$759.42.

A. Andrew P. Murphy, Jr., 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,884.60. E. (9) \$132.15.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,524.35. E. (9) \$1,883.82.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Association of Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation County Office Employees.

D. (6) \$1,669.32. E. (9) \$1,500.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (9) \$2,387.53. E. (9) \$2,387.53.

A. National Association of Life Underwriters, 608 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,387.53. E. (9) \$2,387.53.

A. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,754.75. E. (9) \$2,041.55.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$11,111.53.

A. National Association of Wheat Growers, Chappell, Nebr.

D. (6) \$1,935.02. E. (9) \$1,935.02.

A. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$70. E. (9) \$380.08.

A. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,070. E. (9) \$10,311.93.

A. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$171.44.

A. National Federation of Independent Businesses, Inc., 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,478.99. E. (9) \$11,478.99.

A. National Postal Clerks Union, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,776. E. (9) \$5,300.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,775.87. E. (9) \$715.05.

A. National Retired Teachers Association & American Association of Retired Persons, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$73.09.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$26,615.13. E. (9) \$8,997.92.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,116.05. E. (9) \$5,768.71.

A. Ross D. Netherton, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$58.62.

A. Northwest Committee for Transportation, 2928 Macomb Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$382. E. (9) \$287.63.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$357.07. E. (9) \$580.25.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

E. (9) \$1.50.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$212.50. E. (9) \$26.90.

A. Karla V. Parker, 1729 Union Boulevard SE., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. Geo. F. Parrish, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.

D. (6) \$4,624.98.

A. Esther Peterson, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union Department, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,612.48. E. (9) \$2,010.84.

A. Kenneth Peterson, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$22.50.

A. Homer V. Prater, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,329.60. E. (9) \$30.

A. John H. Pratt, 905 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$154.81.

A. Gordon M. Quarnstrom, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Richard G. Radue, 3406 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.

D. (6) \$74. E. (9) \$76.88.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 3840 Greenbrier Drive, Dallas, Tex.

B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Box 48, Durant, Okla.

D. (6) \$150.

A. William T. Reed, 5800 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$236.

A. Regional Broadcasters, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$5,980.29.

A. Geo. L. Reid, Jr., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Wheat Growers, Chappell, Nebr.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$135.02.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, 653 Cortland Avenue, Fresno, Calif.

B. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, 310 Fulton-Fresno Building, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$666.67. E. (9) \$100.50.

A. Hubert M. Rhodes, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$575. E. (9) \$2.

A. William Neale Roach, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$171.89.

A. Francis M. Russell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kermit B. Rykken, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Mobil Oil Co., Los Angeles; et al.

A. Fred J. Scanlan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$345.

A. R. E. Schanzer, Inc., 608-612 South

Peters Street, New Orleans, La.

E. (9) \$395.67.

A. Hollis Mackay Seavey, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Regional Broadcasters.

D. (6) \$3,666.66. E. (9) \$273.55.

A. Selva & Lee, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Carpet Institute, Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$203.51.

A. Selva & Lee, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, 79 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$33.00.

A. P. L. Shackelford, 4545 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Maurice J. Shean, 940 25th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. City and County of San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$2,371.15.

A. Richard L. Shook, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Magnavox Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
E. (9) \$43.40.

A. David Silvergleid, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Postal Clerks Union, 509 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,700.10. E. (9) \$350.

A. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Edward Mallinckrodt, 16 Westmoreland Place, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. M. Frederik Smith, 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Council of Conservationists, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Thaddeus S. Snell, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Gypsum Association, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$687.88.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

D. (6) \$941. E. (9) \$4,159.19.

A. John P. Speer, Jr., 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

A. William W. Spear, 214 National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$616.20.

A. Richard A. Squires, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$8.05.

A. Chester S. Stackpole, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Standard Public Relations, Inc., 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

B. Theodore Roosevelt Association, 28 East 20th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$600.

A. Raymond E. Steele, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$213.28.

A. Stevenson, Paul, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$84.32.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Continental Merchandise Co., 236 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$763.42.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Nozaki Associates, Inc., 92 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$50.

A. Mrs. Ada Barnett Stough, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$232.94.

A. Surrey, Karask, Gould & Efron, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ronson Corporation, 1 Ronson Road, Woodbridge, N.J.

A. Dwight D. Taylor, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$937.49. E. (9) \$240.62.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards, Kansas City, Mo.

E. (9) \$148.70.

A. Richard A. Tilden, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Clothespin Manufacturers of America, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$90.28.

A. Richard A. Tilden, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. R. E. Schanzer, Inc., 608-612 South Peters Street, New Orleans, La.

E. (9) \$95.67.

A. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$39.31.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,423.37. E. (9) \$3,350.42.

A. Venice Land Co., Box 1576, Venice, Fla.

A. Veterans of World War I, USA, Inc., 40 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Herbert F. Walton, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

A. Narvin B. Weaver, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cities Service Petroleum, Inc., 70 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, 310 Fulton-Fresno Building, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$10,911.73. E. (9) \$3,040.55

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$19,725.58. E. (9) \$22.16.

A. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$9,404.42.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 706 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,502.22. E. (9) \$2,502.22.

A. Myron Wiener, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Far East Group, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold M. Williams, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$22.77.

A. Frank G. Wollney, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$156.25. E. (9) \$13.52.

A. Burton C. Wood, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,480.75. E. (9) \$67.60.

A. C. C. Woodard, 7630 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla.

E. (9) \$1.08.

A. Harley Z. Wooden.

B. The Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$2.80.

A. John H. Young, 1411 Major Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1960:

(NOTE.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19-----

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATIONS OF LOBBYING ACT

| P | QUARTER | | | |
|---|---------|----|----|-----|
| | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th |
| | | | | |

(Mark one square only)

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

☐ place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302 (a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.**—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.**—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D5" (received for services) and "D12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D13" and "D14," since the amount has already been reported under "D5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$.....Dues and assessments
2. \$.....Gifts of money or anything of value
3. \$.....Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$.....Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$.....Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. \$.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. \$.....Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. \$.....TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(a).

9. \$.....TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. \$.....Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. \$.....Repaid to others during this Quarter
12. \$....."Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of \$500 or more (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?
Please answer "yes" or "no":
14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

| Amount | Name and Address of Contributor (“Period” from Jan. 1 through _____, 19____) |
|------------|---|
| \$1,500.00 | John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y. |
| \$1,785.00 | The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill. |
| \$3,285.00 | TOTAL |

NOTE ON ITEM "E."—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.** In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$.....Public relations and advertising services
2. \$.....Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$.....Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$.....Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$.....Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$.....Telephone and telegraph
7. \$.....Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$.....All other expenditures
9. \$.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$.....Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. \$.....TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(b).

12. \$.....TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$.....Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$.....Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

| Amount | Date or Dates | Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose |
|------------|-------------------|--|
| \$1,750.00 | 7-11: | Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill." |
| \$2,400.00 | 7-15, 8-15, 9-15: | Britten & Blatten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at \$800.00 per month. |
| \$4,150.00 | | TOTAL |

A. V. J. Adduci, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,384. E. (9) \$256.25.

A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Arthur F. Aebersold, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,755.27. E. (9) \$44.25.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,293.05. E. (9) \$6,293.05.

A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,243.48. E. (9) \$2,243.48.

A. Louis J. Allen, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.

A. W. L. Allen, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.

B. Commercial Telegraphers' Union, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.

A. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Association of Port Authorities, 601 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. American Cancer Society, 521 West 57th Street, New York City.

E. (9) \$7,685.06.

A. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$8,054.67. E. (9) \$8,054.67.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$25,430. E. (9) \$25,430.

A. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$32,921.90.

A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$14,742.09. E. (9) \$13,442.09.

A. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,094.75. E. (9) \$1,883.16.

A. American Justice Association, Inc., Post Office Box 1387, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$4.50.

A. American Legion National Headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$1,249.98. E. (9) \$19,877.78.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$524.18. E. (9) \$55.70.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$16,992.34.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$11,305.33. E. (9) \$3,750.

A. American Optometric Association, 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$5,018.14.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$520.10. E. (9) \$520.10.

A. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,736.42. E. (9) \$2,365.14.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,376. E. (9) \$9,469.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$45,598.88. E. (9) \$4,596.64.

A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,503.77. E. (9) \$1,503.77.

A. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,616.76.

A. American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee, 500 Sugar Building, Denver, Colo.

A. American Textile Machinery Association, 60 Battery March Street, Boston, Mass.

A. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$4,529.15.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$15,100.82.

A. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,782.50.

A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Yugoslav Claims Committee, 61 West 87th Street, New York City, N.Y.

D. (6) \$568. E. (9) \$274.40.

A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,275. E. (9) \$1,188.04.

A. Jerry L. Anderson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Samuel W. Anderson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cerro de Pasco Corp., 300 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and American Metal Climax, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$25.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

A. W. B. Ardery, Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$758.96.

A. J. Sinclair Armstrong, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$59.15.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Howard F. Knipp, 3401 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.

E. (9) \$14.75.

A. Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation, 10 Columbus Circle, New York City.

E. (9) \$1,248.30.

A. Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 20th & E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,418.77. E. (9) \$6,418.77.

A. Association of American Physicians & Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$375.

A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,957.28. E. (9) \$9,957.28.

A. Association of Casualty & Surety Cos., 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,296.72. E. (9) \$2,296.72.

A. Association of Stock Exchange Firms, 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$165.30.

A. Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$846.35. E. (9) \$846.35.

A. Howard Atkins, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$25. E. (9) \$25.

A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,681.58.

A. Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$500.

A. Richard W. Averill, 801 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$141.05.

A. Charles E. Babcock, Route 2, Box 406, Vienna, Va.

B. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 325 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$1.

A. Harry S. Baer, Jr., 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Aeronautical Services Association, 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 2035 South Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees.

D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$575.12.

A. George P. Baker, Soldiers Field Post Office, Boston, Mass.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. John A. Baker.

B. Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. \$3,274.88. E. (9) \$299.06.

A. Joseph H. Ball, 90 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. H. Ballew, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$2,400.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,235. E. (9) \$58.59.

A. William G. Barr, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Laurie C. Battle, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. John V. Beamer, 625 Valley Brook Lane, Wabash, Ind.

B. Pine Hardwoods Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$300.

A. James F. Bell, 730 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Rachel S. Bell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jacob I. Bellow, 4338 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge No. 12, Box 865, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$50.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Bergson & Borkland, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$0.75.

A. Andrew J. Blemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,017. E. (9) \$584.30.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hudson Biery, 4517 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., 4517 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Robert J. Bird, Esq., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Hilton Hotels Corp., 720 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. David Bishop, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Henry J. Bison, Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retail Grocers, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$987.

A. John H. Bivins, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$550.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$500.

A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$370.92. E. (9) \$95.13.

A. Blue Cross Commission, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$284.05. E. (9) \$11.40.

A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Investment Cos., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Hyman Bookbinder, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$382.80.

A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.

B. Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$230.12.

A. R. T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$540.59.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, 502 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$360. E. (9) \$2.53.

A. Charles M. Boyer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Frank P. Brennan, Avoca, Iowa.

B. Iowa Power & Light Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

A. W. Kenneth Brew, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William N. Brinker, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$1.

A. Homer L. Brinkley, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

A. W. S. Bromley, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George Bronz, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amity Fabrics, Inc., 12 West 32d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$67.80.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$100.

A. Derek Brooks, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$982.36.

A. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$3,476.27. E. (9) \$3,476.27.

A. Bryant C. Brown, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

A. J. D. Brown, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$75.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$107.98.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$737.50. E. (9) \$737.97.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$115. E. (9) \$60.56.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$144. E. (9) \$2.74.

A. Bulgarian Claim Committee, 24 Beekman Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$89.83.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and National Federation of Independent Business, 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$187. E. (9) \$187.

A. F. Hugh Burns, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$31.

A. Maurice G. Burnside, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division of Legislation & Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,937.45. E. (9) \$35.30.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.

A. Robert M. Burr, 105 Mansfield Avenue, Darien, Conn.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Hollis W. Burt, 1212 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1212 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$44.60.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$396.08.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 502 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$27.27.

A. James A. Campbell, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,942.31. E. (9) \$294.23.

A. Judy Carlile, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$190.07.

A. John T. Carlton and M. H. Manchester, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Braxton B. Carr, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,625. E. (9) \$436.92.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 8325 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 600 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio, and 744 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1717 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) 630.

A. Albert E. Carter, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,025.84.

A. William L. Carter, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.
E. (9) \$7.65.

A. Francis R. Cawley, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$560. E. (9) \$162.23.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Greg-Gary Corp., 7 Park Avenue., New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$7,500.

A. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
E. (9) \$400.

A. Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,396.95. E. (9) \$4,173.91.

A. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, 1101 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles Patrick Clark, 500 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.

B. B. Rapaport & Son, Inc., Central Street, Post Office Box 169, Windsor, Conn.
D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Earl W. Clark, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$125.20.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Ball, Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute, 250 East 43d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$10.

A. Joseph Coakley, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Building Service Employees International Union, 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,800.

A. A. C. Cocke, 821 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, 207 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Edwin A. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Investment Cos., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$83.45.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$158.55.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$317.67.

A. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Committee on Cooperative Advertising, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Committee To Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$6,822.28.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$682.26.

A. Committee To Support U.S. Congress Bill Creating a Commission on Obscene Matters and Materials, 18 Laurel Avenue, Old Bridge, N.J.
D. (6) \$50.

A. R. T. Compton.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John C. Cone, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pan American World Airways, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$840.

A. Orval R. Cook, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1631 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturers' Association of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R.

D. (6) \$832.

A. Edward J. Coughlin, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$20.

A. Council of Conservationists, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Corn Millers' Federation, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 36 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. Edsall Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$2.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Can Co., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$28.60.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee on Joint Resolution 1955 Legislature, Post Office Box 3170, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Copper & Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. M. Crawford, 704 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$150.

A. William A. Cromartie, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$160.70.

A. H. C. Crotty, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Paul Cunningham, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Bryce Curry, 907 Ring Building, 18th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, 18th & M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$950.

A. Bernard Cushman, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John R. Dalton, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. D. C. Daniel, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$687.50. E. (9) \$15.89.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$257.69.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$160.70.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 831 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Laundry-Dry Cleaning Association of D.C., 2400 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Comision de Defensa del Agucar y Fomento de la Cana, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$14,000. E. (9) \$388.88.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Airlines Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ronson Corp., 1 Ronson Road, Woodbridge, N.J.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$33.30.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Poultry & Egg Producers Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Tony T. Dechant.

B. Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard A. Dell, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$41.16.

A. Mary S. Deuel, 3026 Cambridge Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$438.54.

A. Joe T. Dickerson, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$211.46.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sacramento Yolo Port District, 705 California Fruit Building, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,744.70. E. (9) \$119.70.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westlands Water District, Post Office Box 4006, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,304.25. E. (9) \$304.25.

A. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$1,986.86.

A. Disabled Officers Association, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,750.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$18,189.81. E. (9) \$18,529.38.

A. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$41.90.

A. Division of Legislation & Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$11,197.04.

A. William C. Doherty, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,125.

A. Robert C. Dolan, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$66.87.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$3.50.

A. James L. Donnelly, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Donoghue, Ragan & Mason, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. California Shipping Co., 320 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

E. (9) \$45.28.

A. Robert F. Donoghue, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,624.99.

A. Thomas J. Donovan, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$127.50.

A. Jasper N. Dorsey, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
 D. (6) \$46.25.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,862.02. E. (9) \$90.

A. Fred H. Dressler, Box 188, Gardnerville, Nev.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. Ben DuBois.

B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.

A. Stephen M. DuBrul, 11-134 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Read P. Dunn, Jr., 502 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

A. William E. Dunn, 20th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 20th & E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$82.63. E. (9) \$39.14.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$140. E. (9) \$15.

A. James B. Ehrlich, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$48.50.

A. Myron G. Ehrlich, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Marjory Hendricks, 2700 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$31.25.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12,000.

A. Perry R. Ellsworth, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$5.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water & Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,400.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Palo Verde Irrigation District, Blythe, Calif.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$4,968.75. E. (9) \$11.03.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$958.38. E. (9) \$9.20.

A. Miles W. English, 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$9,900. E. (9) \$3,590.23.

A. Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$32,342.68. E. (9) \$22,161.07.

A. Bonner Fellers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee.

A. John A. Ferguson, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$437.50.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La., United States Sugar Corp., Clewiston, Fla., and Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc., South Bay, Fla.

D. (6) \$6,349.98.

A. John B. Fisher, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, Bangor, Maine.

A. John B. Fisher, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. C. H. Sprague & Son Co., 125 High Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Berchmans T. Fitzpatrick, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Wood, King, Dawson & Logan, 48 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Norman A. Flaningam, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,328.13. E. (9) \$16.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.

E. (9) \$1,806.25.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

A. Florida Ship Canal Navigation District, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Fluorspar Consumers Committee, 40 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Foreign Policy Clearing House, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Foristel, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$61.42.

A. James F. Fort, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$110.45.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert W. Frase, 120 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 24 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$1,075.65.

A. Robert W. Frase, 1820 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Postal Committee for Educational & Cultural Materials, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. W. E. Fravel, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Elmer M. Freudenberger, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$1,986.86.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,699.17. E. (9) \$5,985.23.

A. Garrett Fuller, 836 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. West Coast Steamship Co., 601 Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Lawrence H. Gall, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$457.50.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Railroads.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$727.97.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York City, and Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$11.58.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. Inter-State Manufacturer's Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Cos., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Ernest Giddings, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association.

D. (6) \$1,620. E. (9) \$31.56.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

E. (9) \$175.44.

A. Leif Gilstad, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$375.

A. Government Employees' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,000.39. E. (9) \$6,792.25.

A. Government Relations Committee of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James L. Grah, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$11.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 318-413 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$15,782. E. (9) \$16,865.88.

A. Mrs. Edward R. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$32.40.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 1001 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Gayle Gupton, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Frank E. Haas, 230 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$256.44. E. (9) \$359.79.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$199.88.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Seafarers' Section, MTD, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,901.20.

A. Hal H. Hale, 423 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Hale, 1039 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Wisconsin Avenue Committee on Transportation Problems, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Hugh F. Hall, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$758.33. E. (9) \$7.83.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,708.32. E. (9) \$280.73.

A. Charles A. Hamilton, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$89.22.

A. W. C. Hammerle, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. C. L. Hancock, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Copper & Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,624.96. E. (9) \$166.78.

A. Conrad P. Harness, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350.

A. Herbert E. Harris II, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,187.50. E. (9) \$38.05.

A. Merwin K. Hart, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 500 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,258.66. E. (9) \$1,770.30.

A. John A. Hartman, Jr., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y., and subsidiaries.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$253. E. (9) \$9.10.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

A. Mrs. Glenn C. Hays, 212 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$571.56. E. (9) \$583.03.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, 801 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$120.90.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,133.

A. Patrick B. Nealy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$92.55.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Comité de Productores de Azúcar, Antonio Miro Quesada 376, Lima, Peru, S.A.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$295.54.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee on Cooperative Advertising, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$262.28.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reciprocal Inter Insurers Federal Tax Committee, 400 United Artists Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$2,113.47 E. (9) \$227.61.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,626.71.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,350.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,187.92. E. (9) \$1,062.92.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y., and 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$77.76. E. (9) \$77.76.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Carpet Institute, Inc., Empire State Building, Fifth Avenue at 34th, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$33.11.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$53.56.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Hot House Vegetable Growers, Post Office Box 659, Terre Haute, Ind.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Football League, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$89.34.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Wool Trade Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Philadelphia Wool & Textile Association, Post Office Box 472, Station S, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Brewers Foundation, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$107.30.

A. W. J. Hickey, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$262.50.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
E. (9) \$25.27.

A. John W. Hight, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$15.75.

A. Ray C. Hinman, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,187.50. E. (9) \$75.

A. A. D. Holmes, Jr., Gallion, Ala.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tenn.

A. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Edwin M. Hood, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. M. Hood, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$318.75.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$160.70.

A. Lawrence W. Horning, 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Central Railroad Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Warehousemen's Association, Merchandise Division, Chicago, Ill.

A. Harold A. Houser, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,499.99.

A. Erma D. Hubbard, 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md.

B. Military Survivors, Inc., 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md.

A. William T. Huff, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$275.

A. Hughes, Hubbard, Blair & Reed, 1 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. The Bendix Corp., Fisher Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. William J. Hull, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. Robert L. Humphrey, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. C. E. Huntley, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$437.50.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

B. Richard F. Bates, Sacramento, Calif., and Edward S. Cohen, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$472.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$213.87.

A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,170.

A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,005.08. E. (9) \$7,005.08.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$39,955.69.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,500.

A. Inter-State Manufacturer's Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$4.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., W-1481, First National Bank Building, Saint Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$3,157.14.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$2,150. E. (9) \$142.52.

A. Japanese-American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$225.

A. Daniel Jaspán, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,391.23. E. (9) \$53.10.

A. Joe Jenness, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.

B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn.; Old Hickory Clay Co., Paducah, Ky.; Bell Clay Co., Gleason, Tenn.; United Clay Mines Corp., Trenton, N.J.; Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Cooley Clay Co., Kentucky Clay Mining Co., Mayfield, Ky.; Tennessee Absorbent Co., Southern Clay Co., Paris, Tenn.

D. (6) \$2,328.69.

A. William T. Jobe, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Ice Association, Inc., 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Glendon E. Johnson, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$444.18. E. (9) \$55.70.

A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,029.44. E. (9) \$100.75.

A. George Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$19.07.

A. Phillip E. Jones, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Robert F. Jones, 515 Perpetual Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y., and subsidiaries.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$461.59.

A. Henry B. Jordan, 916 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Cyrus W. and Lucille M. Manfull, 13152 Wentworth Street, Pacoima, Calif.

A. Edwin W. Kaler, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

D. (6) \$8,750.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,780. E. (9) \$554.97.

A. Sheldon Z. Kaplan, 817 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Guatemala Sugar Producers Association, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,150.76.

A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. West Coast Life Insurance Co., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. James C. Kelley, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Elizabeth A. Kendall, 2310 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$172.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$255.40.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,625. E. (9) \$83.50.

A. Frank T. Kenner, 38 Niuliki Circle, Honolulu, Hawaii.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$179. E. (9) \$11.55.

A. William F. Kenney, New York, N.Y.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$625.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.

B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, 1022 Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Jeff Kibre, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,718.52. E. (9) \$1,420.12.

A. Charles E. Kief, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,093.75.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12.50.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$262.92.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Minot, DeBlois & Maddison, 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

E. (9) \$380.03.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$132.25.

A. James F. King, 411 Universal Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Ludlow King, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman.

D. (6) \$595. E. (9) \$595.

A. S. F. Kirby, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Council on Business Mail, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$120.69.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$510. E. (9) \$29.77.

A. Robert M. Koch, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$10.

A. Germaine Krettek, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$2,764.57.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$791.27. E. (9) \$1,197.97.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., and 11 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,430. E. (9) \$4,819.25.

A. Dan Lacy, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. National Committee for the Universal Copyright Convention, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James K. Langan, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,126.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Ind.
D. (6) \$999.96.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Quality Brands Associates of America, Inc., 1001 Grant Street, Gary, Ind.
D. (6) \$900.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 808 Trans-American Building, Fort Worth, Tex.
D. (6) \$1,275.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$375.

A. Alan Latman, 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. National Committee for Effective Design Legislation, 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$206.75.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$224.58. E. (9) \$6.80.

A. Thomas B. Lawrence, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.
D. (6) \$600.

A. Warren Lawrence, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$160. E. (9) \$75.

A. Gene Leach, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,212.50. E. (9) \$37.35.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$24.38. E. (9) \$31.38.

A. Lee & Ross.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines.
D. (6) \$6,249.99. E. (9) \$4,208.02.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$45. E. (9) \$545.71.

A. Roy T. Lester, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,100. E. (9) \$112.90.

A. John R. Lewis, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.
D. (6) \$40. E. (9) \$9.30.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,891.12. E. (9) \$3,891.12.

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$20.30.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$956.25. E. (9) \$18.16.

A. Walter J. Little, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$441.69. E. (9) \$1,219.94.

A. Leonard Lopez, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,499.90. E. (9) \$15.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.
B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Group Hospitalization, Inc., 14th and L Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$10.50.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 24 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Roadside Business Association, 646 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Adolpho von Zedlitz, 60 Sutton Place South, New York, N.Y.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Medical Corporation, 415-423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. John M. Lumley, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association.
D. (6) \$153.12. E. (9) \$10.46.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,162.50. E. (9) \$26.18.

A. John A. McCart, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees.
D. (6) \$2,244.70. E. (9) \$13.55.

A. J. L. McCaskill, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$5.73.

A. Angus H. McDonald.
B. Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,208.64. E. (9) \$106.05.

A. William J. McDonald, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.
B. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. J. McFarland, 126 North Eighth Street, Sterling, Kans.
B. Christian Amendment Movement.
D. (6) \$999.99.

A. William F. McKenna, 998 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$28.08. E. (9) \$15.23.

A. William H. McLin, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the NEA, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,477.50. E. (9) \$46.83.

A. W. H. McMains, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. C. W. McMillan, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Clarence M. McMillan, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$97.75. E. (9) \$1.09.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$210.93.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Frankel Brothers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$0.75.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Mrs. Willi Zietz, Savoy Hilton Hotel, New York City.
E. (9) \$0.75.

A. John G. Macfarlan, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Express Agency, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,275. E. (9) \$1,564.39.

A. Jerome J. Madigan, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Arch L. Madsen, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Don Mahon, Box 959, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$405.80.

A. Walter E. Maloney, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies, Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,270. E. (9) \$934.31.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$600.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.

B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$177.05.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,625. E. (9) \$2,475.

A. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,797.84. E. (9) \$45.30.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$2,800. E. (9) \$687.46.

A. Raymond E. Marks, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association.
D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$271.31.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Fred T. Marshall, 1112 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Tommy M. Martin, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$952.26. E. (9) \$11.65.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$225.

A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$740.05.

A. P. H. Mathews, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$945.43. E. (9) \$820.42

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$67.50. E. (9) \$14.20.

A. Joe G. Matthews, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$680.84. E. (9) \$353.35.

A. C. V. & R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Mrs. Vera Mayer.

B. National Consumers League, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,179.96.

A. Howard W. Mays, Jr., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$5.

A. Lester H. Means, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., Appliance Park, Louisville, Ky.
D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$5.75.

A. John S. Mears, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$2,055.

A. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mehler, Goldsborough & Ives, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ferro Corp., Glostex Chemicals, Inc., O. Hommel Co., and Pemco Corp.
D. (6) \$1,215.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1209 Rippon Road, Alexandria, Va.

B. Joint Minimum Wage Committee, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$330.95.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1209 Rippon Road, Alexandria, Va.

B. Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, 132 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$675.

A. M. Barry Meyer, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$49.20.

A. James G. Michaux, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$150.76.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) \$1,513.01.

A. Clarence R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. John R. Miles.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. Military Survivors, Inc., 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md.

D. (6) \$90. E. (9) \$1,237.57.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Miller & Chevallier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Estate of Josephine S. Bogert, 37 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$21.10.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, 2211 South Coast Building, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$2,625.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) \$2,553. E. (9) \$264.10.

A. Lloyd S. Miller, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Claude Minard, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, William T. Plumb, Jr., Robert K. Kifer, and Richard A. Mullens, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, 800 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp., Nashville, Tenn.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,875.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Vocational Association, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.

A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750.

A. Cecil Morgan, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$0.25.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Reciprocal Insurance Association, Kansas City, Mo.
E. (9) \$104.17.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., American Road, Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$300.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce, Virgin Islands, U.S.A.
E. (9) \$42.81.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$169.93.

A. Giles Morrow, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,625. E. (9) \$271.38.

A. Harold G. Mosier, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,704. E. (9) \$29.90.

A. Bernard R. Mullady, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
D. (6) \$2,730.

A. Vincent S. Mullaney, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$611.04.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Walter J. Munro, Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., National Building, Webster City, Iowa.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$500.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

A. Paul A. Nagle, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Cos., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$13,750. E. (9) \$4.

A. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$723.27. E. (9) \$11,304.09.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$8,461.67.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$586,167. E. (9) \$22,692.66.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$15.23. E. (9) \$15.23.

A. National Association of Plumbing Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$12,450. E. (9) \$6,472.29.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,260.

A. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) \$524.50. E. (9) \$524.50.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1422 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$27,918.24. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$455,817.06. E. (9) \$4,474.05.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Committee for Effective Design Legislation, 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$845. E. (9) \$206.75.

A. National Committee on Parcel Post Size & Weight Limitations, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, University Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.
E. (9) \$5,000.

A. National Committee for the Universal Copyright Convention, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$8,322.37. E. (9) \$8,322.37.

A. National Council on Business Mail, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$720.69.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,050. E. (9) \$1,578.08.

A. National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$150.

A. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.
D. (6) \$100.

A. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of First Class Mailers, 500 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$667.50. E. (9) \$746.43.

A. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Airlines Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$1,342.69.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$523.72. E. (9) \$680.94.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,586.59. E. (9) \$2,586.59.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$125,680.15. E. (9) \$9,051.16.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$162,832.66. E. (9) \$22,869.94.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$21,995.16. E. (9) \$18,933.02.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$909.43. E. (9) \$2,548.14.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$847.70. E. (9) \$2,758.38.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$973.25. E. (9) \$973.25.

A. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,258.66. E. (9) \$1,770.30.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,822.19. E. (9) \$1,642.74.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$7,039.63. E. (9) \$7,039.63.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
E. (9) \$832.19.

A. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Postal Transport Association, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$9,492.38. E. (9) \$9,492.38.

A. National Postal Committee for Educational and Cultural Materials, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,440.92. E. (9) \$3,440.92.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$8,785.04. E. (9) \$12,346.76.

A. National Rivers & Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,070. E. (9) \$8,089.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$499.58.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$14,026.63. E. (9) \$7,383.02.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$54,578.44. E. (9) \$4,975.39.

A. National Tax Relief Coalition, 2309 Pine Croft Road, Greensboro, N.C.
B. L. S. Franklin, 2309 Pine Croft Road, Greensboro, N.C.

A. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$33. E. (9) \$33.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,689.80. E. (9) \$3,010.04.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) \$26,945. E. (9) \$3,021.31.

A. Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,775. E. (9) \$16,978.51.

A. Robert R. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William S. Neal, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,600. E. (9) \$2,808.32.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. James W. Rouse & Co., Inc., 14 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.; Walker & Dunlop, Inc., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.; Frederick W. Berens, Inc., 1722 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.; The Carey Winston Co., 1723 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.; B. F. Saul Co., 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. Z. Nelson, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$8.90.

A. Paul Nelson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City.
D. (6) \$2,236.63. E. (9) \$2,011.25.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$3,000.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,012.50. E. (9) \$34.58.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Harry E. Northam, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. E. M. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$39.

A. Brice O'Brien, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington 6, D.C.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$9.95.

A. George J. O'Brien, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. E. H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$5,529.75.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$600.

A. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
E. (9) \$782.63.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$2,595. E. (9) \$69.52.

A. Samuel Omasta, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3.

A. Clayton L. Orn, 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.
B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

A. Morris E. Osburn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.
B. Missouri Railroad Committee.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$182.

A. John A. Overholt, 10315 Kensington Parkway, Kensington, Md.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$923.10. E. (9) \$98.99.

A. Vaux Owen, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,365.39. E. (9) \$4.50.

A. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$1,624.99.

A. Edwin F. Padberg, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Everett L. Palmer, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
B. Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
E. (9) \$159.49.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kans.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. D. Parel, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Karla V. Parker, 1729 Union Boulevard SE., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. A. Lee Parsons, 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

A. James G. Patton.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$1,238.10.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Science Materials Center, Inc., 59 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Edmund W. Pavenstedt, care of White & Case, 14 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Pehle, Lesser, Mann, Riemer & Luxford, 1210 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. El Salvador Fishermen's Association, San Salvador, El Salvador.
E. (9) \$14.03.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
 B. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
 D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$175.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
 B. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$497.22.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
 B. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$251.47.

A. Sanford Z. Persons, 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United World Federalists, Inc., 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$555.80. E. (9) \$17.05.

A. Mrs. Esther Peterson, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,813.44. E. (9) \$2,167.24.

A. Hugh Peterson.
 B. Georgia Power Co., 75 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
 D. (6) \$7,500.

A. Hugh Peterson, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.
 B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
 D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$49.75.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.
 B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$21.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.
 B. C. C. Woodard, 7630 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla., J. W. Keen, Luke and Eleanor Flood, Frostproof, Fla., and J. Allen Brown, Coral Gables, Fla.
 E. (9) \$17.18.

A. Kenneth Peterson, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$72.50.

A. T. E. Pinkston, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

A. Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
 E. (9) \$3,727.95.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.
 D. (6) \$7,943.72. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$827.94.

A. James K. Polk, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y.

A. James K. Polk, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. The Western Pacific Railroad Co., 526 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Frank M. Porter, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Nelson J. Post, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$105.58.

A. Charles E. Potter, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,249.99. E. (9) \$1,388.97.

A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$8.70.

A. Thomas W. Power, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$50.

A. Homer V. Prater, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,124.80. E. (9) \$30.

A. William C. Prather, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$275.

A. John H. Pratt, 905 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$68.48.

A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,800.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Insular Lumber Co., 1406 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 E. (9) \$9.44.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Nicaragua Sugar Estates, Ltd., Managua, Nicaragua.
 E. (9) \$54.67.

A. C. J. Putt, 910 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
 B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Cancer Society, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, United Cerebral Palsy Association, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, New York City, N.Y.; National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, Minneapolis, Minn.
 D. (6) \$13,249.97. E. (9) \$8,858.17.

A. Alex Radin, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$63.44.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$52.12.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$59.97.

A. J. A. Ransford, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Tidewater Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Stanley Rector, 506 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
 B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Otle M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Creameries Association, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$3,288.56.

A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.
 B. Texas Railroads.
 D. (6) \$88.50. E. (9) \$274.50.

A. William T. Reed, 5800 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.
 B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$188.65.

A. J. B. Reeves, Ninth and Jackson, Topeka, Kans.
 B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., Ninth and Jackson, Topeka, Kans.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,999.98. E. (9) \$74.36.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Wheat Growers, Chappell, Nebr.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$24.51.

A. Herbert S. Reid, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$118.35.

A. C. Frank Reifsnnyder and Charles W. Halleck, 800 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. China Merchants Steamship Navigation Co., Ltd., 48 Chung King Road, South, Taipei, Taiwan.
 D. (6) \$5,000.

A. James Francis Reilly, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Potomac Electric Power Co., 929 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$555.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the U.S., 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$48,628.08.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$14,083.16. E. (9) \$9,849.80.

A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. \$778.31.

A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.
 B. Louisiana Railroads.
 D. (6) \$55.78. E. (9) \$131.36.

A. Leon D. Richeson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL-CIO, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Entertainment Law Committee, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The First National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., 112 East Washington Street, Bloomington, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,140. E. (9) \$27.80.

A. Siert F. Riepna, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

A. John J. Riggle, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,375.

A. George D. Riley, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$521.80.

A. John J. Riley, 20th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 20th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hugo J. Ripp, 811 North 22d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$115.51.

A. William N. Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$264.78.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$250.

A. Adrian Roberts, Box 865, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington D.C.
 E. (9) \$400.

A. Frank L. Roberts, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$100.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$59.40.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$343.75.

A. Frank W. Rogers, Suite 605, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$4,550.

A. George B. Roscoe, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Maurice Rosenblatt, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (7) \$1,800.

A. Robert M. Ruddick, 210 Bender Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. United Air Lines, 5959 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$2,892.51. E. (9) \$484.10.

A. M. O. Ryan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$438.92.

A. William H. Ryan, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,999.88. E. (9) \$60.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 508 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$97.53.

A. Kimball Sanborn, 810 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass., and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, New Haven, Conn.
 D. (6) \$434. E. (9) \$195.

A. L. R. Sanford, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 460 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Nurses' Association, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$82.04.

A. O. H. Saunders, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,950.

A. Fred J. Scanlan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$345.

A. Henry F. Schmidt, 77 Lincoln Street, Jersey City, N.J.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$176.97.

A. Schoene & Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$19.14.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, 211 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Washington (D.C.) Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Inc., 211 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. A. Schwab, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Science Materials Center, Inc., 59 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$3,239.95.

A. Arthur E. Scribner, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Seafarers' Section, MTD, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$26,875. E. (9) \$18,270.28.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry See, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
 E. (9) \$25.25.

A. Clayton A. Seeber, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Division of Legislation & Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$213.75. E. (9) \$13.08.

A. Fred G. Seig, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$69.75. E. (9) \$118.

A. Leo Seybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$720. E. (9) \$55.20.

A. Alvin Shapiro, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$562.50. E. (9) \$63.65.

A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$471.50.

A. Leander I. Shelley, 608 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Association of Port Authorities, Inc., Washington, D.C., and Airport Operators Council, Inc., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$749.98. E. (9) \$453.93.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Robert H. Shields, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Richard L. Shook, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Magnavox Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

E. (9) \$43.40.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 801 International Building, New Orleans, La.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$625.

A. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$774.35.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$4,942.28.

A. Harold S. Skinner, Post Office Box 2197, Houston, Tex.

B. Continental Oil Co., Post Office Box 2197, Houston, Tex.

A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$325.

A. Harold Slater, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$51.06.

A. T. W. Smiley, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$213.87.

A. Carleton D. Smith, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Radio Corp. of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Dudley Smith, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Edward Mallinckrodt, 16 Westmoreland Place, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Harold Arden Smith, 605 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$240.

A. James R. Smith, 1060 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, 416 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and Great Northern Railway Co., 175 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$4,257.

A. M. Frederik Smith, 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Council of Conservationists, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, 1200 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,922.50. E. (9) \$687.46.

A. Lyle O. Snader, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$472.50. E. (9) \$224.27.

A. Edward F. Snyder, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,280.76.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$173. E. (9) \$1,724.12.

A. Charles B. Sonneborn, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$585.

A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$18,767.06. E. (9) \$8,506.26.

A. William W. Spear, 214 National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr.

B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$626.05.

A. John F. Speer, Jr., 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

A. Richard A. Squires, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. National R. R. Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$2,499.40.

A. Howard M. Starling, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Cos., 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$7.50.

A. Mrs. C. A. L. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234 Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.

A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

D. (6) \$1,406.25.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,153.85.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$625.

A. O. R. Strackbein.

B. Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture & Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,250.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texas Sugar Beet Growers Association, Hereford, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,045. E. (9) \$42.43.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 827 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 827 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$625.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$280.

A. J. E. Sturrock, 607 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex.

B. Texas Water Conservation Association, 607 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex.

D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$509.57.

A. J. Monroe Sullivan, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$893.75. E. (9) \$1,223.55.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Efron, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Fluorspar Importers and Producers Institute, care of Warren J. Sinsheimer, 41 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Efron, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Ronson Corp., 1 Ronson Road, Woodbridge, N.J.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Efron, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
B. South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., 99 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$280. E. (9) \$83.20.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$8.50.

A. Glenn J. Talbott.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$273.55. E. (9) \$301.91.

A. Dwight D. Taylor, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward D. Taylor, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John T. Taylor, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$933.33. E. (9) \$9.73.

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 607 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex.
D. (6) \$10,985. E. (9) \$5,499.18.

A. Christy Thomas & Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The National Association of River and Harbor Contractors, 15 Park Row, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$133.91.

A. Christy Thomas & Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Puget Sound Bridge & Dry Dock Co., 2929 16th Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
B. Nevada Railroad Association, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.

A. William B. Thompson, Jr., 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$332.83. E. (9) \$135.25.

A. Eugene M. Thore, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$3.52.

A. G. D. Tilghman, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,750.

A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 2355 Alameda Street, Vallejo, Calif.
B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce of Vallejo, Calif.
D. (6) \$295. E. (9) \$164.18.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$129.50.

A. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard S. Tribbe, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,662.50. E. (9) \$59.88.

A. J. T. Trullinger, National Bank of Commerce Building, Olympia, Wash.
B. Mobil Oil Co., 612 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif., et al.

A. Ernest Allen Tupper, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Can Co., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Ore.
B. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Henry Building, Portland, Ore., et al.

A. John W. Turner, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Local No. 30, Canal Zone Pilots Association, Post Office Box 601, Balboa, C.Z.
E. (9) \$97.06.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Range Association, 2438 Tulare Street, Fresno, Calif.
E. (9) \$71.

A. Lewis H. Ulman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$50.

A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) \$830.37.

A. United American Veterans Commentator, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, 321 West 44th Street, New York City.
E. (9) \$1,386.90.

A. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$8,957.21.

A. United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$59.15.

A. United World Federalists, Inc., 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$697.22.

A. Thomas M. Venables, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$80.

A. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$35.

A. R. K. Vinson, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Carl M. Walker, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$180.

A. Leland M. Walker, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,884.65. E. (9) \$111.82.

A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$67.50. E. (9) \$2.59.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$597.50. E. (9) \$40.42.

A. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$126.44. E. (9) \$1,072.48.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. R. Watson, I.C.R.R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.
B. Mississippi Railroad Association, I.C. R.R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.

A. Watters & Donovan, 161 William Street, New York City.

B. New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City.
D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1.22.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$44.42.

A. William H. Webb, La Salle Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,490. E. (9) \$221.47.

A. E. E. Webster, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$2,301.92.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
E. (9) \$401.08.

A. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$401.08.

A. Don White, Box 279, Fairfax, Va.

B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., Box 279, Fairfax, Va.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$3,830.53.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$55.25.

A. Marc A. White, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Richard P. White, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$37.50. E. (9) \$109.64.

A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Scott C. Whitney, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$700.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Franz O. Willenbucher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Harding deC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,417. E. (9) \$2.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,700. E. (9) \$369.10.

A. Clark L. Wilson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,694.89.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,369.23.

A. Everett B. Wilson, Jr., 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

B. Union Producing Company, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$230.37.

A. W. F. Wimberly, Post Office Box 4147, Atlanta, Ga.

B. The Pure Oil Co., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Everett T. Winter, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wood, King, Dawson & Logan, 48 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Edward W. Wootton, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Donald A. Young, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. J. Banks Young, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$1,050. E. (9) \$154.24.

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Zimring, Gromfine & Sternstein, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1960:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19-----

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

| P | QUARTER | | | |
|---|---------|----|----|-----|
| | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th |
| | | | | |

(Mark one square only)

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee," state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer," write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

☐ place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.◀

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◀

A. W. B. Ardery, Washington, D.C.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America.

A. Charles N. Brady, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Brookhart, Becker & Dorsey, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Philadelphia Freight Brokers, Forwarders & Custom Brokers Association, Inc., Post Office Box 807, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Avon Products, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Committee for Effective Use of the International Court by Repealing the Self-Judging Reservation, 36 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Committee to Support U.S. Congress, 18 Laurel Avenue, Old Bridge, N.J.

A. Charles L. Cusumano, 42 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Casimiro Giurici, 90 East 141st Street, Bronx, N.Y.

A. R. E. Davenport, Jr., Farmville, N.C.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Airlines Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip M. DeVany, 639 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Fine Hardwoods Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Myron G. Ehrlich, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Marjory Hendricks, 2700 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George R. Frankovich, Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R.I.
B. Manufacturing Jewelers & Silversmiths of America, Inc., Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R.I.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hollabaugh & Jacobs, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Government Patent Policy Study Committee, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Manufacturing Jewelers & Silversmiths of America, Inc., Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R.I.

A. Mehler, Goldsborough & Ives, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ferro Corp., Glostex Chemicals, Inc., O. Hommel Co., and Pemco Corp.

A. Pehle, Lesser, Mann, Riemer & Luxford, 1210 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. El Salvador Fishermen's Association, San Salvador, El Salvador.

A. Louis H. Renfrow, Solar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., Solar Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Warren S. Richardson, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Barbara Roads, 470 Palos Verdes Boulevard, Redondo Beach, Calif.
B. Air Line Stewards & Stewardesses Association, 316 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Richard L. Shook, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Magnavox Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

A. Carleton D. Smith, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Radio Corp. of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Spring-Air Co., 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. John S. Stump, Post Office Box 1101, Alexandria, Va.
B. R. E. Davenport, Jr., Farmville, N.C.

A. Surrey, Karask, Gould & Efron, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Scott C. Whitney, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Role of Local Government in Relation to the Needs of State and Federal Governments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, on October 6, 1960, the State College (Pa.) Chamber of Commerce through its legislative affairs committee sponsored a symposium at which time the role of local government in relation to the needs of State and Federal Governments was discussed.

It was my privilege to deliver the following address in connection with the program:

THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RELATION TO THE NEEDS OF STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS

(Address by Representative JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Member of Congress of the 20th District of Pennsylvania)

The general principle of local government is basic to our freedom.

The varying forms of local government stem from the beginning of American history—and from the traditions of Anglo-

Saxon-Viking and other northern European peoples.

Such devices as the town meeting bear a strong resemblance to the public meetings by which much public business was conducted in the government of the ancient Greek city-states.

Though the government of such states was usually truly national government—because it was independent of any higher governmental authority—yet it was truly local government in its form, and also in the narrow extent of territory and restricted number of people to which it applied.

Boards of aldermen, selectmen, county supervisors, and the like constitute a form of government whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity.

Such governments differ from the government of separated powers—as we know it in our State and National Governments—in that they often combine in one board or council the legislative and executive powers.

Here, in the more intimate departments of government, where each legislator-official is, or should be, well known to the neighbors whose affairs he is empowered to regulate, the traditional reliance has been not on formal and structural safeguards but on direct contact consultation and the frequently recurring opportunity to vote out the incumbents and vote in new men.

Actually, no theoretical structural safeguard built out of philosophical concepts of government could equal the simple down-to-earth safeguards, which we can easily have in local matters, of knowing the territory, knowing the officials, and keeping a watchful eye upon their operations.

Local government deals with the tangible and visible surroundings of our homes and businesses.

As Thomas Jefferson said commenting in his autobiography on this tendency toward impracticality in big government:

"Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap we should soon want bread."

Abraham Lincoln wrote in his famous "Fragment on Government" on July 1, 1854:

"The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all or cannot so well do for themselves in their separate and individual capacities.

"In all that the people can individually do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere."

This, as well as Jefferson's remarks, represents sound American traditions in political thinking.

I believe it is consistent with Lincoln's thought that we keep governmental action to the necessary minimum and that this includes submitting every public problem to the smallest simplest, most local sort of government that seems able to handle it with efficiency and economy.

This basic thought common to both Lincoln and Jefferson is further amplified in Jefferson's autobiography:

"It is not by the consolidation or concentration of powers but by their distribution that good government is effected.

"Were not this great country already divided into States that division must be made, that each might do for itself what concerns

itself directly and what it can so much better do than a distant authority."

Continuing, Jefferson said:

"Every State again is divided into counties each to take care of what lies within its local bounds, each county again into township or wards to manage minute details and every ward into farms to be governed each by its individual proprietor.

"It is by this participation of cares, descending gradually from general to particular, that the mass of human affairs may be best managed for the good and prosperity of all."

A great defect in the American civic consciousness is the tendency to confuse the various levels of government and their appropriate concerns.

The citizen will vote for or against a candidate for constable or similar local office on the basis of the candidate's opinion on some such question as the Arab-Israel disagreement or the problem of the Quemoy and Matsu Islands.

The same citizen will write to his Representative or Senator in Washington with regard to local parking regulations or sewer charges or a proposed change in zoning.

Studying and taking part in local government is at once the easiest and the best way for the citizen to get to understand the workings of politics, to share in the making of decisions and the planning of action and to have the immediate satisfaction of sharing the tangible benefits of his work for the community.

It is also the most frequented path toward a political career and probably the best possible apprenticeship.

It is only too frequently the case, however, that the public ignores the local government and turns its eyes exclusively to the Federal Government.

Particularly, citizens tend to think the Federal Government is the proper place to go for any sort of help that may be needed. However, close to home may be both the problem and the means for its solution.

Maurice H. Stans, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, drew a great deal of adverse comment as well as some hearty agreement when he stated last December:

"We carry on massive Federal programs which State and local governments could do better."

This is a facet of the present-day danger of America—the tendency for anything big to overwhelm, overcome, and annihilate anything small.

Big business tends to swamp small business; big government tends to swamp local government.

In the field of government, the prerequisite for any attempt to combat this tendency is that the people should familiarize themselves with the local scene.

They should study local needs and possible programs; get to know the local government officials, civic organizations, and interested individuals who are working on the same matters, and then they will be in a position to join in the effort.

Nothing practical and effective can be accomplished in local matters unless this effort is made to relate the local problem to the local governmental structure.

Though there is, certainly, a strong tendency among the unthinking to throw any local problems on Uncle Sam's broad shoulders, there is at the same time a strong swing in the contrary direction.

Even while the clamor arises for more and more State and Federal services to communities such as towns and cities and metropolitan regions, there is a strong tendency among these communities and their responsible governments to attack and solve their own problems.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, of New York, recently delivered an impressive address on this topic at a workshop sponsored by the State office for local government.

Governor Rockefeller said:

"Modern administrative methods, broader financial bases, and technology allow local government to produce much more rewarding results at a faster pace."

He maintained that demands on local governments were increasing in spite of expanding State and Federal services.

The New York Governor stated:

"The importance of maintaining local government that can answer the call with efficiency, economy, and foresight grows more imperative."

It is evident that we must foster among our people—and particularly the youth—a general understanding of the proper limits of each type of government, village, town, township, city, and county.

We must work for an amicable and cooperative agreement in the planning program and in the division of labor among these governmental bodies and for their working in helpful coordination with State and Federal agencies for the attainment of local benefits.

Overall planning is proper to the higher governmental agency, but what we have a tendency to forget is that the decision as to local details is likely to be both juster and more practicable if it is made by the local authorities.

A good example of coordinated work of the sort I have in mind is the custom they have in some localities with regard to the county road system, where the town builds its roads in consultation with the county highway engineers and planners, but then gives over the problem of maintenance entirely to the county which is already provided with ample equipment and crews for the task.

The expense of this maintenance of town roads is, of course, chargeable to the town but the system procures for the town better maintenance at less cost than it could manage by its own unaided efforts.

And this cooperation in planning, this division of labor, should be encouraged not only between one level of government and another, but between governments or government agencies and private organizations of citizens within the local community.

Aid in general education in the field of local government and in its application in many special fields can be obtained from such groups as community councils, churches and church organizations, farmers' organizations and cooperatives, businessmen's groups, PTA's, and other school organizations—women's clubs, Red Cross and other health organizations, lodges and social clubs, and veterans' organizations.

The All-America City Awards sponsored jointly by the National Municipal League and Look magazine afford an annual show window exhibit of spectacular accomplishments of municipalities in self-help and self-improvement.

These concrete examples of what a local government can do in modernization, in slum clearance, in establishing efficiency of operation, in annexation, in securing regional co-operation and outside guidance and aid are displayed in a vivid article in Look magazine for March 1, 1960, on this year's awards.

I have here a clipping of this article which I am glad to show you.

I cannot conclude my remarks, frankly and sincerely, without mentioning that I believe that the chamber of commerce is one of the best agencies for the work our communities need.

Local units of the chamber of commerce are ideally composed and situated to arouse public interest in local government, to form a liaison between local government agencies and various groups of citizens.

I look to just such a group within the chamber of commerce as this legislative affairs committee as a vitally important organization to aid in arresting what I regard as a most unfortunate trend in government—the tendency to ignore local officials

and their functions and to pass over their suitability for the solving of community problems.

The education of citizens in the nature and function of their local government—and in the proper delimitations of its scope—is a great service to the community.

Similarly beneficial is the function of the chamber of commerce in bringing together business people from all parts of the local community, and making them well acquainted with the individuals charged with the responsibilities of local government.

In these ways a live-wire chamber of commerce is helping the citizens of our local communities to combat the chief dangers of our civilization today, ignorance and indifference.

The chamber of commerce is working for economy and efficiency in helping to build communities in which the local needs will be met by cooperative coordinated efforts of the local people.

I am grateful to President Charles E. Duke of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the State College Chamber of Commerce for permitting me to share in this forward-looking enterprise by participating in this luncheon meeting.

Dr. George Washington Carver: A Brief Sketch

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM FITTS RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, to honor the late Dr. George Washington Carver, January 5 has been proclaimed George Washington Carver Day in New York State. The date marks the 18th anniversary of Dr. Carver's death at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. A great Negro scientist, he rose from slavery to worldwide esteem.

Born in slavery in the 1860's, Dr. Carver as a youth earned enough money doing odd jobs to complete his college and graduate study. His achievements won for him, in 1896, the position of director of agriculture at Tuskegee Institute. This he held until his death, despite numerous offers of higher positions and greater income.

Through his own intelligence and initiative he became world famous. He brought new wealth to the South by discovering hundreds of new uses for the peanut and sweetpotato. He found commercial use for cornstalks, grass, and weeds. His chemical discoveries increased the income of the South by many millions of dollars.

Despite his innate shyness, Dr. Carver could not keep his light hidden and honors came to him. As early as 1917, he was made a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London. In 1923 he received the Spingarn Medal for research in potash and in 1929 the Theodore Roosevelt Medal was awarded him for distinguished services to science. Simpson College gave him the degree of doctor of science in 1928. He left his laboratory in 1934 to take part in the organization of the Farm Chemurgic Council and

thereafter appeared on its annual programs. The U.S. Department of Agriculture appointed him collaborator to the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1935. Henry Ford built a memorial replica of his birthplace at Greenfield Village where Dr. Carver spent some weeks during 1942.

Dr. Carver has been called a master teacher. His unselfishness and devotion to his work and to humanity grew more firmly as the years passed. He has earned a large niche among America's truly great.

It is appropriate that we remember Dr. Carver's words of wisdom:

There is goodness in everything * * * I am only a trailblazer for those who come after me.

Needed: An OAS Peace Fleet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the world, and particularly the people of the United States and the Western Hemisphere, is now awaiting to see what will result from the breakoff of United States-Cuban relations.

Naturally, all of us hope for some sign that Castro and his advisers will demonstrate responsibility, not only in dealing more democratically with the people of Cuba, but also in carrying on normal relations with other countries—rather than continually attempting to export revolutionary communism.

Recently, I was privileged to make a statement not only reflecting on the Cuban situation, but also containing some suggestions which I feel would help to promote peace and stability in the Western Hemisphere. I ask unanimous consent to have the statement printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

Our breaking of relations with Cuba—justified by a long series of provocative acts by Castro—will, in all likelihood, not result in any real reform of policy under the present Cuban regime.

Overall, these irresponsible policies have reflected (1) betrayal of the original purposes of the revolution by the Cuban people; (2) a close tie-in with the Communist world conspiracy; (3) an erratic and sometimes almost psychotic effort by Castro to climb to power and recognition on the bloody shoulders of his compatriots in the revolution.

Now, the breakoff of U.S. relations may trigger more erratic, dangerous moves by Castro. We can expect that (a) his dictatorial policies within Cuba will get harsher; (b) his playing "footies" with the Communists may become even cozier; (c) his troublemaking in the Western Hemisphere will, as possible, be expanded.

The situation, however, warrants stringent action, not just by the United States, but also by the Organization of American States.

Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung, Castro and company, for example, may attempt to con-

tinue to use Cuba as a sort of "gun running" center for revolutionary activities elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

To cope with such threats to peace, the members of the OAS, individually and co-operatively, will need to take steps to prevent such dangerous activities.

During the recent crises in Nicaragua and Guatemala, the United States, by request of the respective governments, dispatched a protective fleet to prevent Castro-supported efforts to provide guns and manpower for troublemaking in those countries. While the move was effective, we cannot expect Communist efforts to export revolutions to be discouraged.

The U.S. action, however, established a precedent which, if more broadly utilized by OAS, could guard against efforts by one nation to start trouble in another.

The cause of peace in the Western Hemisphere, I believe, could be effectively served if efforts were made—both by the United States and OAS—to provide the OAS with a peace fleet. The assignment of the necessary ships and manpower for such a purpose would be a sound investment in security.

Under the auspices of OAS—rather than as a unilateral action of the United States to a nation's call for help—such a flotilla of peace would (1) curb "gun running" and other violations of order and peace; (2) be less likely to stir up anti-U.S. animosity; (3) give greater strength, prestige and effectiveness to the OAS itself; and (4) generally stand as a guardian against threats to security in the Western Hemisphere.

Benjamin Franklin and the Post Office

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, on November 5, 1960, the residents of Claysburg, Pa., dedicated their new post office building at which time I delivered the following address:

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND THE POST OFFICE
(Address by the Honorable JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Member of Congress, 20th District of Pennsylvania, at the dedication of the Claysburg Post Office, Claysburg, Pa., November 5, 1960)

We are here today to dedicate a new post office building and to forge a new link in this vital chain of communications.

All of you can be proud of this new edifice which is much more than an attractive building of brick and mortar.

It is concrete evidence of the growth and progressive outlook of this community.

The post office has become such an integral part of our lives that most of us seldom give it a second thought.

Like so many other things in our lives today we tend to take its faithful service for granted, but can you imagine what life would be like without these postal facilities?

We would be cut off from most of our written sources of news and contemporary thought if magazines and out-of-town newspapers could not be circulated. Many of our personal messages and gifts to friends and loved ones could not be delivered except in person.

Without the post office our major source of contact with family and acquaintances who are often widely scattered over this vast country of ours as well as overseas would be lost.

Business enterprises would be unable to maintain branch offices or operate in nationwide or international markets without the facilities of a postal service.

The alternate means of communicating with business associates are far too expensive for the general run of business operations.

The post office has become indispensable for most personal and business purposes. Moreover, the post office offers us a variety of other related public services such as money orders, postal savings, c.o.d. delivery, registry, and a number of other services for other Government agencies.

The dedication of this new post office building here in Claysburg, Pa., seems to me an opportune time to recollect some of the early development of the American postal system and the contributions to this great institution of a great American and native son of Pennsylvania—Benjamin Franklin.

The memory of Benjamin Franklin as a postmaster has been almost completely overshadowed by Franklin as a statesman in this formative period in American history.

During his tenure as Deputy Postmaster General for the northern Colonies from 1753 to 1774, Franklin's outstanding achievements as an international spokesman for the colonists and an inventor have caused most of us to forget his early connection with the colonial postal service. As a result, we are apt to overlook the great service he rendered our country by molding the colonial post office into the vital public institution it has become.

When Franklin first assumed responsibility as postmaster of the post office in Philadelphia in 1737, the colonial postal system was far from efficient or complete. It failed in many respects to meet the needs of the growing colonial settlements in North America. Mail service was slow and undependable. Little had been done to improve the postal facilities in their first 50 years of existence.

Mail service between the colonial centers south of Philadelphia had never been coordinated with service north of the city. Post riders took as much as 4 weeks to carry mail from Boston to Williamsburg, Va. Nor was there any assurance that letters would ever reach their destination. In addition, the service, though poor, was very expensive.

Under Franklin's able administration, mail service was improved markedly. Old schedules were maintained more faithfully and real steps were taken to provide more speedy as well as more frequent carriage of the mails.

By October 1754, weekly service between Philadelphia and New York was replaced by trips three times a week and the delivery time was shortened to 33 hours. Delivery of mail between these two important centers of colonial life was further expedited by the inauguration of day and night post riding on this route.

Franklin was able to reduce the time required to transport mail from Philadelphia to Boston from 6 weeks to 3 by making the route more direct.

In addition to expediting delivery on existing routes, he expanded the area served until it reached from what is now Maine to Georgia with cross routes wherever there was sufficient demand for the service.

Benjamin Franklin pioneered a number of new postal services. He introduced the first city delivery system in America while he was postmaster of Philadelphia.

This system, known as the penny post, furnished delivery of all unclaimed letters within the city limits for the additional charge of 1 penny.

By 1753, other large cities were adopting the penny post as the most effective means of distributing mail in urban centers.

In the smaller towns, unclaimed letters were advertised in local newspapers with the

notice that any letter not called for within 3 months would be forwarded to the Central Post Office at Philadelphia.

Thus, the American dead-letter office was born.

Franklin also inaugurated the use of postmarks to record the time a letter was received by the post office and set up a uniform and efficient accounting system to simplify the work of all the post offices.

After 4 years under his administration, the colonial American post office showed a profit for the first time since its founding a hundred years earlier.

Today no one considers the delivery of magazines and newspapers by the post office controversial, but in Franklin's day no publication was automatically distributed.

From the very beginning the relationship between the post and the first news publication was a vital one.

Most of the early postmasters were printers who used their post offices to circulate their publications.

They zealously prohibited the post rider in their area from carrying any rival publications.

Although Benjamin Franklin also was a newspaper publisher, he insisted from the first that rival newspapers be allowed to circulate.

When he rose to the position of Deputy Postmaster General he revolutionized the entire concept of the postal service as a carrier of news by abolishing the former monopolistic practices of most colonial postmaster-editors and required postage on all publications carried by the post riders.

By these acts he became a Founding Father of our free press which is such an integral part of the democratic way of life.

Benjamin Franklin is considered the patron saint of the modern post office because of these and other valuable services he rendered while in charge of the colonial post.

He was the first postmaster to regard the postal system as a necessary public facility rather than simply a business enterprise.

He laid the foundations for the high standards still maintained by postal employees today.

The official slogan of the post office "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night, stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds," is still the creed of the modern mail service and is proof that Franklin's ideals have been emulated by succeeding postal administrators.

Historically, the post office has carried the major share of the burden of transmitting ideas and information.

As Benjamin Franklin foresaw, the post office has been a significant factor in our national development.

During the Revolutionary War period the rival postal system formed by the colonists after the British dismissed Franklin from the colonial post, greatly aided the cause of freedom by uniting the colonists.

The post office has been equally important in other periods in our national development such as the Civil War and the settlement of the West.

New means of mass communication have since been developed but the post office continues to be as vital today as it was back in the colonial days for the bulk of correspondence.

In the last 10 years alone the volume of mail in the United States increased by some 18 billion pieces, and is still growing.

The Post Office Department is currently engaged in a program of modernizing its mail handling facilities as well.

New electronic and mechanical devices are being installed in some of the larger city post offices to expedite sorting and distribution operations.

The ever-increasing volume of mail coming through our post offices these days makes improvement of mail handling facilities essential.

Although the speed of transporting mail has increased tremendously since the days of the post riders, many of our smaller post offices still use manual sorting and distribution methods which are virtually identical to those used in Benjamin Franklin's time.

The new post office we are dedicating here today is part of this same modernization program begun in 1953 by Postmaster Arthur E. Summerfield.

The many new post offices and improved handling facilities which have been added to our postal system since the inception of the program exemplify the way the Post Office is maintaining the fine traditions founded by Benjamin Franklin.

In conclusion I wish to congratulate Postmaster Walter and the employees of the Claysburg Post Office on being able to perform their duties with modern postal equipment.

Likewise the patrons of the Claysburg Post Office are to be congratulated on having such a fine new building in the community since it will provide modern postal facilities for this entire area.

At the same time taking its place alongside the fine and modern First National Bank Building, the appearance of the community has been greatly improved.

Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate the residents of Claysburg as they join with other American communities in keeping pace with American progress.

With the raising of this flag in the name of the U.S. Post Office Department, I hereby dedicate this new building to be known as the Claysburg Post Office—in the fine traditions of the postal system—and to the service of the citizens of Claysburg.

Postmaster Walter—I charge you with these responsibilities.

In this connection, the fine cooperation rendered by the General Refractories Co. in disposing of the site and the old post office building for a nominal price, was instrumental in expediting the construction of this new post office building.

For that reason, officials of the General Refractories Co. are to be congratulated for the part they played in securing a new post office building for Claysburg.

Hon. Edith Nourse Rogers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, during the adjournment of the Congress we were all saddened by the news of the passing of our late colleague and esteemed friend, EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts. Mrs. ROGERS was a lady of great ability and certainly an expert on legislation concerning the needs of the veterans of this Nation.

She commanded an important place in the House of Representatives and as we meet this year she is certainly missed.

When I first came to the Congress—in the 80th Congress—Mrs. ROGERS was elected as chairman of the great Committee on Veterans' Affairs and it was under her chairmanship that I served on

my first committee in the Congress. She was always a gallant lady, an effective legislator, untiring in her efforts with the interests of the veterans, their widows and dependents always at heart. She was often called the "Sweetheart of American Veterans" and indeed she was beloved by all veterans. At a critical time in our Nation's history, she was a leader for beneficial veterans' legislation and veterans' rights that will long be remembered because of her public service. The veterans of this Nation have lost a fine friend. The people of her district have lost a devoted Representative and we of the House have lost one of our most beloved lady Members.

A Matter of Appropriations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM FITTS RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following press release issued from my office on the first day of this session:

Congressman WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, Democrat, of New York, said Tuesday that he intends to notify his fellow Members of his support for a drive to shut off as much as possible of the flow of funds to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"It's a major leak that needs immediate repair," said RYAN. "Hundreds of thousands of dollars annually are not only being wasted, but are actually being used to humiliate scores of loyal American citizens and to embarrass thousands of others."

Congressman RYAN applauded a statement issued earlier by California's Democratic Representative JAMES ROOSEVELT on abolition of the un-American activities unit.

RYAN, newly elected from Manhattan's 20th District and New York's first reform Democratic Congressman, said he agrees strongly that the committee serves no useful legislative purpose and cannot justify its existence. However, he also feels that ROOSEVELT is correct in his stand that an all-out fight to kill the committee at this time would fail for lack of support.

"After conferring with JIMMY ROOSEVELT and other members of the Democratic study group," said RYAN, "I believe we can best attack this problem by putting the squeeze on the committee's appropriation during the coming session. I think the suggestion for a full hearing on this appropriation before the House Committee on Administration is excellent."

The Democratic study group is an organization of some 100 liberal Members of Congress. RYAN said those Members he had talked to were opposed in principle to the methods used in the past by the Un-American Activities Committee. The study group is chiefly concerned at this time with a change in the rules to help break up a deadlock holding up liberal legislation. RYAN met with the group for the first time this week.

"I can certainly understand," said RYAN, "that many Members of Congress feel it would be politically dangerous for them to vote, at this time, for outright abolition of the committee. However, these same Members would have no objection to, and would

undoubtedly support, a thorough scrutiny of the requested appropriation for the committee and would agree that every dollar should be fully justified before it is approved by the House of Representatives."

ROOSEVELT had suggested in a letter to all House Members, that a "happy byproduct of our economy drive" in cutting back the budget for the HUAC would be the limitation of "the power of this committee to embarrass our Nation, to humiliate its citizens and to tarnish the good name" of the House of Representatives.

"Perhaps if we turn down the appropriations faucet tight enough," said RYAN, "we won't have to perform a major operation on the Un-American Activities Committee at this time."

Caribbean Crisis Demands Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the breaking of diplomatic relations by the United States on January 3, 1961, with the Communist-dominated Government of Cuba, after a long series of incidents affecting the peace and safety of the Western Hemisphere, emphasizes the gravity of the situation in the Caribbean.

This severing of relations, even were it followed by a formally declared quarantine and complete diplomatic isolation, will not of itself solve the problem of Castro and Bolshevik subversion, for developments in Cuba are but one sector in a vast struggle of the so-called international Communist conspiracy for world domination, with the United States marked for ultimate conquest.

The long delay on the part of our Department of State in reacting to the dangers of the beachhead of Red subversion in Cuba makes time of the utmost importance to the security of the entire Western Hemisphere and calls for immediate action.

The United States must ask the Organization of American States to work with the United States to stop the use of Cuba as a base for Communist infiltration and subversion of the Americas; also to prevent its serving as an arms depot and staging ground for revolutionary invasions of friendly countries.

In event of failure or delay by the Organization of American States to bring about cooperative action, the United States, in line with the principles of international law dealing with the right of self-defense, should act unilaterally for the security of the country.

In preparation for either of these contingencies, I urge the immediate creation by our Government of a permanent and independent special Caribbean squadron of the necessary capabilities to be based in the Canal Zone for diplomatic and other missions incident to the protection of the Western Hemisphere.

Also, I urge a full congressional inquiry into the existence of subversive influences in our own Department of

State that contributed toward bringing about the deplorable condition now facing our country in the Caribbean.

I appeal to the people of the Nation to write their views to the President, their Senators and Representatives, especially the necessity for action.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Patrick A. O'Leary

REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest problems facing us today throughout the United States is the question of how to fully use the experience and training of the thousands of elder citizens who form a vital part of our Nation's population. Due to the advancement of science the lifespan of the individual is increasing steadily. But at the same time we have, up to the present time, failed to fully provide for those many who still can be of benefit to the communities in their later years.

I am happy to rise on the floor of this House today and to tell you the story of one individual who has attempted in his own way to do something for these people. He himself can be classified as an elder citizen; that is in years but not in spirit and in vigor. He is not only a constituent of mine but a distinguished churchman. I am referring to the Right Reverend Monsignor Patrick A. O'Leary, pastor of Our Lady of Mercy Roman Catholic Church in the Bronx. This parish is located in the 24th Congressional District which I have the honor to represent. This distinguished churchman has just recently completed 50 years of service in the priesthood, and over that entire period of time he has covered himself with honor not only as a man of God but also as a fine human being. He has taken a deep and abiding interest in the affairs of the community in the Bronx which his parish embraces. Throughout his long tenure in Our Lady of Mercy parish he has done all he can in his own way to help all those who have come to him with their problems. He has contributed greatly to the progress of the Bronx community. He is indeed a fine example of a well-rounded individual.

Monsignor O'Leary being an elder citizen himself is well aware of the difficulties sometimes faced by those people who through no fault of their own found themselves with little to do in the so-called golden years of their lives. To help these people and to give the community the full benefit of their experience and knowledge 2 years ago Monsignor O'Leary formed a Golden Age Club in his parish. In a short period of time this club has expanded and has given to many a new lease on life while at the same time giving to the community many new useful participants in community affairs.

On November 11 last Monsignor O'Leary was honored himself by receiving the 1960 Golden Age annual award. The citation he received on that occasion expresses only too well the record of Monsignor O'Leary's life. It reads as follows:

For outstanding service to the community and devotion to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy throughout the years.

I congratulate Monsignor O'Leary on this award and on his many services to the church and community throughout the years. I wish him 50 more golden years to match those he has already given to the Bronx and the church.

Retirement of Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, prior to the meeting of the 87th Congress, I received word of the retirement from the U.S. Marine Corps of Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle. It was with considerable regret that I contemplated this distinguished officer leaving active service. Don Hittle has been a trusted friend to many in the Congress and a dedicated officer whose prime goal in life has been service to his country. In his over 20 years' service he has left a record of which he can be justly proud. I am especially happy to give this recognition of his work since General Hittle grew up in Lansing, Mich. His father, the late Senator Harry F. Hittle, for 22 years served with distinction in the Michigan State Senate where I had the honor of working under him early in my legal career as counsel for the senate judiciary committee of which he was chairman. His mother is one of my constituents.

Don Hittle is a military officer of high standing but he was even more. His expert knowledge of world history and geopolitics, military organization and grand strategy, coupled with his unique writing ability has enabled many to gain a better, clearer, insight into the world problems through reading his numerous published articles and books. It is to our advantage that he has been able to communicate so effectively his thoughts on these subjects which are of such great importance to our Nation today.

General Hittle was born in Bear Lake, Mich., and was graduated in 1937 from Michigan State University with a bachelor of arts degree. He later earned a masters degree in oriental history and geography at the University of Utah.

He began his Marine Corps career as a second lieutenant in July 1937 and served in almost every conceivable capacity during his 23 years service. He was commander of the Marine detachment of the U.S.S. *Washington* during the Arctic operations under the British home fleet in 1942. He instructed in the Officers School at Quantico and then

was assistant chief of staff, G-4, of the 3d Marine Division. For his outstanding service in this capacity on Iwo Jima he was awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat "V".

In China in 1945 and 1946 he commanded the 2d Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division. After a tour as secretary of the academic board at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, General Hittle went to the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, as executive officer of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps unit, following which he was ordered to Headquarters Marine Corps where he served as legislative assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

General Hittle retired, as of November 30, 1960, from active service in the U.S. Marine Corps. At the time of his retirement, as most of my colleagues know, he occupied the important and trusted position of Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs. In this position, and earlier when he was legislative assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Hittle was more than someone we knew. He was a warm and close friend of many Members of Congress. I know the Department of Defense and the Marine Corps are losing a valuable officer. However, I am happy that Don will still be in a position where our country will benefit from his services. He has accepted a newly created position with the Veterans of Foreign Wars—he will be director of military and foreign affairs at the national headquarters of the VFW here in Washington. The VFW is to be congratulated on the decision to create this position, but more specifically upon the selection of General Hittle—eminently qualified to serve in such a capacity.

Our National Transportation System and National Defense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, on September 21, 1960, it was my privilege to deliver the following address at the Institute of Railway Labor Organizations on the campus of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.:

OUR NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Address by Representative JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Member of Congress, 20th District of Pennsylvania, at the Institute of Railway Labor Organizations, campus of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., September 21, 1960, at 7 p.m.)

Transportation is one of the tools required by civilized man to bring order out of chaos. It reaches into every phase and facet of our existence.

Viewed from every standpoint—economic, political, and military—it is unquestionably the most important industry in the world.

You can no more operate a grocery store or a brewery than you can win a war without transportation.

The more complex life becomes, the more indispensable are the things that make up our transportation systems.

It is an accepted fact that the transportation system of a nation is one of its greatest strengths.

The strength of our country is told in the fabulous history of the railroads.

Their story and the parallel story of our national growth is a new and equally fascinating chapter in the history of mankind.

While the mournful whistle may have given way to the horn of the diesel—and although the "Phoebe snow" no longer keeps "bright and snowy white upon the road of anthracite"—yet these stirring reminders of past glory—memorialized in song and poem—will always keep alive in the hearts of all Americans the stirring saga of the railroads.

Believe it or not, in the central Pennsylvania area ads recently appeared in our local papers announcing the fact an old Huntingdon-Broadtop steam engine and several passenger coaches are back in service hauling sightseers on a limited stretch of this abandoned railroad.

Most interesting is the fact that students from grade and high schools are traveling to Orbisonia, Pa., to get a look at their first steam locomotive and ride on an old steam-powered train.

Frankly, what I am trying to say is "time marches on" and to the extent as a former railroad employee—I never thought I would live to see the day when steam motive power on the railroads would become a relic of the past.

It is recognized the world over that one of the most closely knit fraternities in the country is that of railroadmen.

And rightfully so.

For who else—among all professions—can look at this great land of ours and say—with more justification—"This I helped to build."

"Those who went before me used pick and shovel to build the roads and lay the ties and stretch the rails that made this country what it is.

"In this I have pride.

"In this pride I am justified."

In addition to its contribution to our national growth is the story of the railroads in national emergencies.

Here the railroads have more than proved themselves.

Their extremely fine performance will never be forgotten.

Their employees—men and women—have met the challenge, not only in this country but in many areas overseas.

When I speak of railroads in general, I do not mean management or labor or track and equipment separately.

I mean the combination of all three.

Management, labor, and track and equipment are as interrelated and dependent—one on the other—as the head, the heart, and the body.

Working in concert this glorious history has been compiled.

Before the dawn of the nuclear age—when the men of the railroads were fashioning the romance of the rail—we in America felt secure behind our ocean barriers.

The very thought that we would ever be involved in a war in our own country was absurd.

But all this is changed.

The bright flash of atomic light at Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, revealed in its glow the lurking specter of nuclear war, a war that knows no boundaries or barriers, that has no concern for distance and little for time.

The dawn of a new-born day may herald the beginning of the end, unless we have prepared ourselves and have the capability to survive.

Now, where do the railroads fit into this picture of capability to survive?

In its ninth annual report to the Congress, dated January 13, 1960, the Joint Committee on Defense Production outlined the dependence of the various governmental departments and agencies upon transportation to meet objectives in the event of emergency.

Planning under this program is being carried on throughout the Government under the supervision and direction of the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization.

The Department of Commerce, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and others have all indicated to OCDM the extent of their reliance on transportation in the event of emergency.

Railroads are in the forefront.

The extent of this reliance will, of course, depend upon the magnitude or location of the theater of operations.

Whatever the nature of the requirements, it is anticipated that almost total reliance will be placed upon commercial transportation within the United States to support the national defense.

In connection with the specific role of the railroads in national defense, I would like to touch on an item of considerable impact and interest to the Air Force. It deals with the old concept of mobility, but with a new application.

Within the intercontinental ballistic missile weapons system has arisen the operational concept of mobility.

This is an answer to the problems encountered when missile sites are permanent.

The ability to move at random over a relatively unlimited area increases the potential aggressor's targeting problem tremendously.

This concept is being applied to the Minuteman missile system and involves mounting the missile on a specially designed railroad car as part of mobile trains that will move at random over selected trackage within the United States.

This is the first time a civilian train and crew will be an integral operating part of a military weapons system on a continuing basis.

A military transportation officer will direct train movements from the Strategic Air Command—command post—with a civilian representative of the railroads sitting at his side to assist in this effort.

The Association of American Railroads has played an important part in the planning that has come into the development of this concept.

Tests of this concept began in June of this year and were completed during the summer months.

Results were highly satisfactory and the Air Force and the railroads are proceeding with plans to make this weapons system operational.

It is this type of application of transportation resources to the support of advanced weapons systems which is—and will continue to be—essential to our national defense.

If war should come to this country—and God forbid—the problems faced in past emergencies will be minute by comparison.

To the hurdles of overburdened equipment and overworked men—which the railroads met and vanquished so magnificently in World War II and Korea—will be added the problems of vast destruction of both peoples and things.

These are not unknown to the railroads.

In fact, the ability of the railroads to overcome these obstacles with apparent ease is legendary.

The destruction of tunnels, bridges, and roadbeds by the floods on the Ohio River in

1937; the California earthquakes of 1952 and hurricane Diane in 1955—disasters so well known in railroad circles—present a modern-day picture of major damage from natural forces.

It is to the eternal credit of the railroads that not only did they dig out and restore service in an absolute minimum of time, but they did it out of their own resources of men and materials and on their own initiative.

The railroads do not have to wait upon directives and decisions of some public body.

They are indoctrinated in the tradition of self-reliance. They know what has to be done, how to do it, and they go out and do the job. The railroads are unique in this field among modes of transportation. This means a great deal toward restoring service after an emergency.

It also means that the Nation has at its call in time of national crisis a trained reserve of men schooled in this vigorous tradition. A trained reserve that may someday cease to exist if the decline in railroad employment continues at its present pace.

The Congress of the United States is acutely aware of the need for an adequate transportation system—of all modes—in existence in time of emergency. I repeat, in existence in time of emergency.

In all previous experience and planning for mobilization—from the standpoint of transportation—the United States has enjoyed the luxury of time to build our capacity to transport.

Due to the changing concepts of war, this luxury in all probability will no longer be available to us.

We will be obliged to do with what we have.

Should war come suddenly to this continent, it would be today's trained people and the existing plant and facilities which would have to meet it.

For this reason, primary congressional concern is on the importance of the current health and continuing ability of transportation to respond instantaneously to any emergency which might arise.

During the 1st session of the 86th Congress, a special subcommittee—of which I was proud to be a member—of the House Committee on Armed Services conducted hearings into the adequacy of transportation systems in support of the national defense effort in the event of mobilization.

Representatives of eastern, southern, and northern railroads testified before the members of this committee, as did representatives of the Railway Labor Executives Association, the Association of American Railroads, and railway equipment suppliers.

The story that they unfolded left me gravely concerned over whether the railroads will be strong enough and healthy enough to flex their historic muscles and measure up to past performance.

The inroads upon the freight and passenger business of railroads by other modes—and especially the private automobile—has been reflected in a steady decline year by year.

The railroads—which in 1945 handled 67 percent of all public and private intercity ton-miles of freight—accounted for only 45 percent in 1958.

In the passenger field the railroads—which at one time enjoyed a virtual monopoly in intercity commercial passenger transportation—hailed only 31 percent of the total for-hire transportation in this field in 1958.

The obvious resulting decline in railroad equipment and employees was the most disturbing feature of this testimony.

There is no doubt that today's railroad equipment includes little reserve capacity.

But even if this were not true, the real loss to the railroads and to the Nation is apparent in the sharp decline in manpower.

From 1,358,838 employees in 1946 to 840,575 in 1958.

It matters little that mechanization and other technological changes have been to a great extent responsible for this decline.

The plain fact is that these employees are no longer there.

Thousands of trained and skilled workers have been furloughed.

Many have obtained work in other industries.

The once vaunted trained reserve of railroad employees—the shock troops, skilled in coping with disaster—no longer exists.

This is the real tragedy of the decline of the railroads.

As appropriately stated by Chairman Tugle, of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

"The railroads' ability to transport might be governed more by shortages of manpower * * * during a survival period than by shortages of equipment and facilities."

Is it any wonder that Congress is concerned about the health of the railroads?

A sound and healthy railroad industry is essential to the United States.

The special subcommittee—of which I spoke earlier—made several recommendations, which, if followed, should provide needed financial relief for the railroads.

The most important of these was tax relief—Federal, State, and local.

It was obvious from the testimony that the policies of all levels of government in providing roads, air terminals, waterway developments, and other means of assistance to other modes of transportation operated to the detriment of the railroads.

While the users of these facilities merely pay a fee for the use thereof, the railroads have been and are required to provide and maintain their own terminals, rights-of-way, and other fixed facilities.

On top of this, each layer of government imposes a tax based on the value of the property.

In hearings by the Interstate Commerce Commission beginning in March 1956—relative to the railroad passenger deficit—the matter of such taxation, as it affected the whole of the railroad industry, was fully explored.

On May 25, 1959, a report was released by the ICC which contained—in addition to others—the following recommendations:

1. That the Federal tax laws be amended to encourage local and State tax relief—at least to the extent of disregarding State and local provided pretax net income for Federal tax purposes;

2. That State and local governments take such steps as may be required to effect a greater degree of equity in respect to tax burden on railroad property in relation to taxpayers generally, and consistent with the desire of their communities for retention of commuter and other passenger train service.

The committee was in agreement with these suggestions, and recommended prompt action in this field.

With such relief the railroads should be able to sharply change the present picture of bad-order equipment, deferred maintenance, and overage equipment and facilities.

Such changes will of necessity drastically reverse the present decline of employment in the whole of the railroad industry.

The 86th Congress—just recently adjourned—aptly expressed its concern over the health of our transportation systems by the many fine pieces of legislation and resolutions introduced.

All were directed toward putting our transportation systems on a sound financial basis because of their essentiality to the national security.

Some have become law and others, not yet acted upon, will be reintroduced in the 87th Congress.

Perhaps the most important of these—from the standpoint of the railroads—were H.J. Res. 606 and S.J. Res. 158.

The acknowledged purpose of these resolutions is to establish a National Advisory Committee on Rail Transportation.

The primary basis for the establishment of such a committee is expressed as follows: "Whereas an adequate system of rail transportation is essential to the national economy and to the national defense."

You will find this theme running through every piece of legislation on this topic.

This is the most graphic illustration of the concern with which the Congress views the status of our transportation systems.

In addition, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is replete with statements of the Members of Congress expressing their feeling regarding various facets of this problem.

As you are aware, I personally have sponsored legislation for assistance to the railroads because of my grave concern over this situation.

Let me recall to you a statement I recently made with reference to the need for immediate congressional action.

This statement was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 9, 1960:

"Unless we have adequate transportation in all modes to sustain both our military activities and our civilian economy—in event of an emergency—we will be like unto a living body with a ruptured aorta: Our life blood slowly but surely running out."

"Indeed, the bell will be tolling for us."

From my own wartime experience I know that measures to insure this can be neglected or deferred only at grave peril to our national security and survival.

John Foster Dulles Memorial Stamp Ceremony

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I would like to include a copy of the speech delivered by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield on the occasion of the first day ceremony of the John Foster Dulles memorial postage stamp. Because of the high esteem in which Secretary Dulles is held, not only by my colleagues in the Congress, but by the American people as well, I feel Mr. Summerfield's remarks deserve wide recognition and commendation:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES MEMORIAL STAMP CEREMONY—TALK BY POSTMASTER GENERAL ARTHUR E. SUMMERFIELD, WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 6, 1960

It is a pleasure to welcome this distinguished audience.

We appreciate your being with us today as we honor the late John Foster Dulles and his more than 50 years of dedicated and devoted service in the cause of justice and freedom for all men.

In issuing a memorial stamp dedicated to John Foster Dulles, the U.S. Government pays homage not only to the chief architect of this Nation's foreign policy during a time of challenge and crises, but to a man of outstanding character and stature who worked untiringly for peace, ignoring every personal cost and sacrifice, however great.

Early in his life, John Foster Dulles resolved, the way many young men do, to work

for the betterment of mankind. Through his long and brilliant career he succeeded as very few do in achieving the goal he set for himself. His dedication was to peace, based on the belief that change, though inevitable, must be attained without war through the acceptance of law and the fostering of justice throughout the world.

Born here in Washington, D.C., on February 25, 1888, the son of a Presbyterian pastor of Watertown, N.Y., and the grandson and nephew of men who served as Secretaries of State—under President Benjamin Harrison and President Woodrow Wilson—Mr. Dulles' early life centered around rigorous and intensive religious training intertwined with family discussions on morality and diplomacy.

On assuming the office of Secretary of State in January 1953, Mr. Dulles' dedication to peace faced the ultimate test. Crises throughout the world in Korea, Iran, Indochina, Europe, challenged him. But he was prepared, for activity in the field of foreign affairs had been his vocation or avocation throughout his life. Behind him lay nearly 50 years of experience in writing and thinking about world events, including intense participation in foreign matters in the 3 preceding years. John Foster Dulles understood the peoples and the nations of the world—their aspirations and their problems. He was ideally equipped to play a leading role in assisting the free countries of the world in building and maintaining the unity and strength indispensable for guarding peace and preserving freedom.

Mr. Dulles deeply believed that moral principles should be brought boldly and unashamedly into the arena of world affairs. Each human being, he felt, was endowed with spiritual dignity and worth which all others should respect; whenever these elementary truths were rejected, he maintained, spiritual and social disorder was inevitable.

His faith in the average man was unshakable. He believed that the struggle for peace would never be won without the cumulative efforts of millions of individuals working, each in their own environment, in ways which develop moral power and organize it as a mobile powerful force.

John Foster Dulles felt that our Nation had a noble mission to perform: to set an example before the world by requiring the highest standards of conduct for ourselves. He wanted the world to know that our country remained steadfast to its historic ideals and followed its traditional course of sharing the spiritual, intellectual and material fruits of our free society. He knew that we need not fear competition from the despotic nations, if we continued to move forward under freedom as a dynamic, liberalizing force.

His deep personal faith coupled with rare moral and physical courage characterized his life's work. John Foster Dulles probably best described his own qualities in stating "To achieve world order is a long hard task * * * and calls for men who are clear of vision, strong of faith and competent in deed."

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Secretary Dulles' service in the field of foreign affairs, President Dwight D. Eisenhower wrote, in part:

"I am quite certain that as this administration joins those which are viewed from long historical perspective, your accomplishments will establish you as one of the greatest of our Secretaries of State."

And in his "The Legacy of John Foster Dulles," Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON noted:

"The Communists have no hesitancy in proclaiming their faith in the eventual domination of the world by dictators. Can we be

less determined in our dedication to the cause of freedom from tyranny for all people? In this thought Mr. Dulles leaves to the free world perhaps his most lasting and valuable legacy."

For the public services he rendered, for the inspiration he provided his fellow citizens, and for the personal sacrifice he made, we honor his memory by issuing this postage stamp.

I am highly privileged to take part in this program today and to pay tribute, along with his many friends and the members of his family, to this great and good man I knew so intimately as a friend and fellow Cabinet member.

I shall always remember him as a wholly dedicated public servant whose tireless energy, and great intellectual abilities were devoted to the most noble of man's aspirations—peace with justice.

In this spirit, then, the Post Office Department gratefully and proudly dedicates this John Foster Dulles memorial stamp.

After its first-day sale here today in Washington, 120 million of these Dulles memorial stamps will be placed on sale in the Nation's 35,000 post offices.

We believe the widespread use of these Dulles stamps will reawaken the gratitude of our people for the many services rendered in their behalf by John Foster Dulles. We hope, too, that they will stimulate the interest and strengthen the belief in the philosophy of peace with justice—the ideal mankind has never yet reached but never quite forgotten—both here and throughout the world, which he so ably and consistently championed throughout his truly distinguished career.

Barry Goldwater Needles the Liberals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GORDON H. SCHERER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speaker, you and other top brass of the Congress graced the speaker's table at the Women's National Press Club dinner for Members of Congress at the Statler Hotel on last Tuesday evening. I know you do not agree with most of what Senator GOLDWATER, in his speech to the liberals, said on that occasion. You must admit, however, that it was a great and effective speech. While you joined in the laughter at some of the devastating satire by BARRY GOLDWATER, it seemed to me that you winced on a number of occasions when the Senator's cold logic far overshadowed Senator HUMPHREY's loquacious defense of the liberal school. Since all Members of Congress were not present at the press dinner, it is my feeling that they should have the opportunity to read and enjoy this exceptionally well-done dissertation by the senior Senator from Arizona:

SPEECH OF SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER, OF ARIZONA, WOMEN'S NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, STATLER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1961

In the invitation I received to address the Women's National Press Club, Miss Lewing asked me to offer some advice to liberals who will hold forth in the next session of Congress. I am very happy to do this, because although I addressed about 500 gather-

ings during the last campaign, there wasn't a liberal in the lot. They wouldn't even give me token integration.

In fact, rather than associate with me and my kind, they are prepared to give up public gatherings. I can assure you from the bottom of my heart, we don't want that any more than they do. All we ask is our rights.

When a conservative is invited to give advice to the liberals, he finds himself in approximately the same situation as a vegetarian missionary assigned to a tribe of cannibals. Without a quick conversion, the results will be personally painful. I think it is absolutely necessary that we conservatives counsel with our liberal friends to prevent the Daniel Boones of the New Frontier from leading us all down the wilderness trail to a completely collectivist state.

While I have been asked to be here tonight only in the capacity of an adviser, I cannot resist the temptation to comment on the recent election. The other day I came across a message that describes how I feel about the election so much better than I can hope to phrase it, I have taken the liberty of bringing it with me tonight. This was a telegram that was sent by the defeated presidential candidate to his victorious opponent in a musical comedy some years ago. It reads and I quote, "Heartily congratulate you on your splendid victory and charge fraud in Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Montana, Washington, Ohio, and Massachusetts." Now, if you will drop out the States mentioned in that telegram which went Republican and add Texas to the list, you'll understand how we Republicans feel about 1960.

But this is a season of good will and non-partisanship, a nonpartisanship that I have every reason to believe will last until January 20. It may even last longer and go all the way through January 21. During this happy period, you will see the lions and the lambs frisking together in a joyous coexistence, reminiscent of the peaceful days when Mr. Khrushchev was being entertained at Camp David, and those days in West Virginia when my friend HUBERT was saying so many nice things about the President-elect.

During this period you will find Senator BYRD playing leapfrog with Senator CLARK, and Drew Pearson might even write an item insinuating that DICK NIXON is not crooked all the way through. It is even remotely possible that during this period Senator MORSE will moderate his language.

In the spirit of one for all and all for one, I want to compliment our President-elect on his choice of Mennen Williams to be in charge of African affairs. Although we kept it a close secret during the campaign, I think I can now safely reveal to you that DICK NIXON had intended to offer him the same post if the Republicans had won. I know that Governor Williams probably sat up as late as the rest of us election night sweating out the returns, but he was the only politician in the country who really didn't have to worry how it came out. He was earmarked for Africa no matter who won. He will be safe there—Reuther can't lay a hand on him, and it will be virtually impossible for him to disturb the tax solvency of those countries.

Before going further into the subject of my discussion this evening, I must sincerely and from the bottom of my heart comment on the warmth and beauty and charm the new First Lady will bring to the White House. However, I think we can all agree that if the election had depended on who that first woman would be, there would have been no contest for either Jackie or Pat would fit the description I had given.

In mentioning the President-elect's wife, I must also compliment him and his family for the close association they enjoy with each other. I know the joy that comes from this closeness for I have lived my life in a family

closely knit also. The Kennedys are an example of family life that can serve the country well. In fact, it is from this that I offer my first advice to a liberal.

Mr. President-elect, it is with some trepidation that we conservatives learn of the willing ear that you give to Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Schlesinger, and the Americans for Democratic Action, so please find an empty room in the White House and comfortably settle your father Joe in it, then have breakfast with him every morning, and listen to his advice.

In mentioning Joe Kennedy, I am sure it was a sentimental gesture on the part of our President- and Vice President-elect that caused them to purchase their clothes in London. Sentimental or not, at a time when we have our own depressed areas, I think it would be fitting if the leaders of our country would buy their clothes in America and support our economy.

Follow the examples of the vice chairman in charge of the Democratic deficit, Frank Sinatra, who is having his clothes made by one of America's leading dress designers.

You will forgive my using the word "economy," Mr. Kennedy. I know it wasn't in your platform. Seriously, no one realizes better than we Republicans do that the next administration will be faced by some of the most menacing situations the world and our country have ever known.

In meeting the problems of the Congo, Algeria, Laos, Cuba, the rest of the world and our own Republic, I think I can freely pledge for our party our loyal support to the new President in what I am certain will be his patriotic efforts to bring about the just and honorable peace that President Eisenhower fought so valiantly for and which all the peoples of the world so fervently desire.

There will be honest differences and we shall endeavor sincerely to iron them out so that a united America can show a genuine unity of purpose.

There is only one area of conflict where we may disagree violently. In a savage civil war now raging in New York State between the forces of Carmine DeSapio and the agrarian reformers of Eleanor Roosevelt, our party believes that it is in America's best interests to remain neutral. All we ask are tickets on the 50-yard line.

We would entreat you, therefore, Mr. Kennedy, not to lend lease nor supply either side with enough arms and patronage for a decisive victory either way.

If this fight can be kept going through 1962, we can reelect Nelson Rockefeller as Governor without much difficulty. Nelson has done a good job, and I'm convinced he will do even better in his second term, especially, if we keep him away from David Susskind.

Back to Joe Kennedy for just one more time. I must recognize that he was the only member of the Kennedy family who did not take an active part in the campaign, and was, therefore, ineligible for a Cabinet job. Jack made this perfectly clear at the outset when he said he wouldn't appoint anyone—anyone, mind you—just because they had made a substantial financial contribution to the Democratic Party. The President-elect has been working with great diligence on his new Cabinet, but as we have all recognized, he has experienced difficulties in finding an adequate supply of men who are acquainted with P-T boats, who have graduated from Harvard, who have been ushers in one of the Kennedy weddings, or who can play touch football. Harvard is being robbed to supply this administration with men. In fact, it will probably come to be known as a broad A administration.

Again, what I am about to say is not in the form of advice, but I must comment on our

new Vice President. He has had an outstanding political career during which he has made remarkable contributions to our Republic. Those of us who know him count on him to continue his dedicated efforts. Probably, his greatest contribution, however, came in this past election year. We call it the Johnson ballot. It is the Townsend plan for uncertain candidates. The plan is to run for not just one office, under the Johnson ballot run for everything on the ballot. You can't lose them all—and if you don't win the one you really want, you can always trade.

Rumors in times such as these are ever with us, and I'd like to put an end to some of them right now. Despite what you might have read in editorials and columns written by male writers—I make this important distinction as to the sex of authorship because I find the women of the working press much more intriguing and more imaginative than those of the opposite sex, but despite what you may have read, HUBER, the Republicans do not intend to suggest legislation which would make the use of the straightedge razor compulsory, outlaw automobiles, and revoke the right of women to vote.

Some of my friends around the country are a little amazed when I tell them that in Washington confusion is our most important product. I am afraid it would tax their understanding if they could be here tonight. The liberals go to Joe Kennedy for money, Walter Reuther for votes, Arthur Schlesinger and Kenneth Galbraith for their economic and history lessons, London for their suits, and Goldwater for advice. I would recommend my psychiatrist, but his appointment book is so full, I can't get on the couch until December of 1962. My function this evening is to give advice to my liberal friends so I must get on with that and in a serious way.

First, I would urge my liberal friends not to take the results of the 1960 elections or themselves or their philosophy too seriously. The future of the Republic is at stake. The questions involved in national survival will not be solved by slogans or name calling. The urgencies of this hour require that mature Americans put aside the petty adolescence of partisanship and engage in a serious reflection and discussion of man's relationship to government and government's relationship to man in this Republic.

For three decades you liberals have failed to produce a new idea in government. Your only answer to our problems has been and is now, to, first, pigeonhole our people into groups, to regulate by edict, and to spend the peoples' money. Even the new frontier is old. It was first suggested by Henry Wallace. In his book by that title written in 1934, he suggested changes in the rules just as JON CLARK is doing today. The rules were not changed then, and they won't be now and we hope the new President will not try as one of his predecessors did, to change the referees.

In this charge, I am reminded that 60 years ago night before last, Mr. Arthur T. Hadley, a Yale man and please, Jack, forgive me for mentioning the name, had this to say at a symposium being held by the New York Herald Tribune. "I apprehend the day in this country when group cleavages and group interests are set over against the whole national interests, it could well become our undoing, and give us real trouble." It doesn't take Scotland Yard or the FBI to detect how our people have been pigeonholed into self-interest groups by the philosophy of the liberals which has created in these organizations the attitude of "Hooray for me and the devil with our country." Already, Washington is overbooked with meetings being held by numerous organizations and groups to determine what demands they can make for themselves of the new administration. It would be a joyous hour if

they would meet to ask themselves what they can do to make our Republic more enduring.

The apostles of the liberal cause have claimed for themselves the sole proprietorship of an interest in the miseries and misfortunes and the triumphs and successes of mankind. And when we who are conservatives question their proposed sources of action, they inevitably accuse us of a lack of concern for the welfare of our fellow man.

You liberals have had your say—your policies have prevailed to drive the destiny of this Nation rather generally over the past 28 years. You have directed the creation of supergovernment, you have established boards and commissions to redress all wrong, you have taught men to lean on governmental structure for support. I do not question your motive but I read an unquiet discontent which prevails across this land—a thoughtful questioning of the direction in which you have led us. We are strong people—weakness and dependence is not a suitable state for the descendants of the men and women who bought and paid for our constitutional liberties with their treasures and their blood.

By your legislative acts, through your boards and commissions and your controlled rulings and regulations, you have earnestly sought to do more than make justice prevail. You have hopefully tried to reform the nature of man. You have, in my opinion, been deceived by the false notion that governments can make men good, or productive, or considerate, or kind, or charitable, or thrifty. And your leaders who have seen a vision of a better world are bitterly disappointed over the failure so plainly evident.

I would suggest that what you have attempted to do is beyond the ability of man to accomplish. For you have attempted to create by legislative fiat and governmental decree a state where man might expect not only justice but mercy as well. The fallacy of the liberal presumption is that society can be made perfect when man surrenders his liberty to government and then relies on government for his every need and want. The lesson of America's history and evolution shows very plainly just the opposite—that moral government accompanies material improvement just as long as the climate is liberty. When liberals talk loosely about this country's lost purpose, I suggest that they might remember that one of our Republic's purposes is freedom and that we have remained free for nearly two centuries must be listed as one of the great achievements of history.

Your well-meaning, well-intentioned proposals have operated to deny and to limit human personality. If, we, I think most of you will agree, this war-torn, weary world is in need of love and charity and mercy, then I would suggest we must once more recognize that only the individual, human personality can respond to God's mercy and reflect to his fellow men meaningful love, effective justice, and provide the kind of political government under which the individual citizen can create for himself a more satisfying existence.

In closing, let me give one more piece of advice to my liberal friends. You have, for nearly 30 years, talked about the forgotten man. I want to talk about the forgotten American. This is a man who prays, and pays, and works. He stays out of mischief, he behaves himself, he believes in the Constitution and the free enterprise system, and he pays his taxes. That is the forgotten American. To aid him, I would suggest that you liberals join us conservatives in a sincere effort to stop pitting group against group for political gain and to remember that goodness and kindness and brotherly love stem from the hearts of men, not from the halls of government.

How Can the Church Meet the Challenge of Communism?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 6, 1961

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 23, 1960, it was my privilege to take part in the morning services of the First Evangelical United Brethren Church, Altoona, Pa., and to deliver the following address on the subject "How Can the Church Meet the Challenge of Communism":

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY REPRESENTATIVE JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 20TH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES OF THE FIRST EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, OCTOBER 23, 1960

It is a treasured privilege to join you in divine worship this morning as we acknowledge our great gift of faith in Almighty God and our love for the great Republic—that guarantees our right to pay homage to our Creator—under the priceless heritage of American freedom.

Because the Communist world seeks to eradicate religion from the minds of men I thought it appropriate to select as the topic of my morning message—my answer to the timely question—How can the church meet the challenge of communism?

The first necessity for the church—in meeting the challenge of communism—is to take a clear-eyed view both of itself and of its enemy.

We must face the fact that our own slackness and defects, our meek acceptance of social injustices, and our selfish violations of our own professed principles, give to Russian and international communism the strongest of propaganda weapons.

We must face, too, the fact that communism is basically and unalterably opposed to all religion.

The saying, "Religion is the opium of the people," originated by Karl Marx, was frequently quoted with entire approval by Lenin, and is a fundamental tenet of the Communist dogma, endorsed by Khrushchev as well as by Stalin.

We of the non-Communist world are repeatedly deceived by the Marxist procedure, plainly prescribed in the Communist Manifesto of shifting superficial policies as expedient while preserving basic purposes.

The unchanging reality underlies the bewildering surface of change and contradiction.

The pea of atheism lies under one or another of the shells in this old carnival game of deception.

First, there is the shell called "separation of church and state" which is a name the Communists use for persecution.

Then there is the shell of toleration presented as in the wording of the Soviet constitution, "freedom of function of religious cults and freedom of antireligious propaganda."

Finally, there is the shell of favor and support of any religious group the Communists believe they can use to their own advantage.

If we keep our senses about us we shall make no bet on which shell covers the pea at this particular moment.

The consistent Communist interpretation of "separation of church and state," is the

requirement of atheism for all government officials since the government officials must be Communist party members and the Communist party members must be atheists.

The Soviet regime under Stalin in 1942, under Nazi attack, called in the Russian Orthodox Church to bolster the Russian nationalistic spirit, for defense of the land.

Ever since that time the Soviet Government has found it expedient to sponsor and support the national church on occasion, and to a limited extent, keeping its chief officials firmly under state control.

Contracts between these Communist state functionaries and representatives of churches in the non-Communist world both within the Soviet Union and elsewhere are cold-bloodedly directed to the furtherance of Soviet domestic and foreign policy.

Soviet treatment of the Moslem faith and its adherents is similarly dictated by a scornful policy.

Accordingly, on February 8, 1953, there was a radio broadcast from Moscow proclaiming the long-cherished desire of Soviet Moslems to visit the holy places of Mecca and Medina.

The broadcast continued in these words: "However, in all the approaches to these places that are considered holy to all Moslems U.S. imperialists want to build bases for dreadful atomic weapons. * * * The Moslem world, our Moslem brothers, must not allow the U.S. imperialists to build atomic bases."

Of course, the fact is that any obstacle between the Moslems in the Soviet Union and the holy places of Mecca and Medina is set up purely by the Government of the Soviet Union, which, from 1945 to 1953, for instance, permitted no such pilgrimages at all.

Treatment of Moslems within the Soviet Union has ranged from mass slaughter and the deportation of whole republics into exile and captivity to a showy but small-scale support and patronage.

Jews in the Soviet Union have been subjected also to violent treatment intended to keep them intimidated and subjected to the ruling powers.

At times when the Jews are in disfavor the Communist press quotes the comment of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels: "What is the world basis of Jewry?"

"Practical need—avarice."

"What is the world religion of the Jew? Haggling."

"What is his earthly god? Money—the emancipation of the Jews in its final meaning is the emancipation of mankind from the Jews."

When it suits Communist purposes, however, to give the impression that Jews in the Soviet Union are free to observe their religious practices without interference, a tableau can be arranged for the purpose as on the occasion when the American visitor, Murray Schulman, expressed interest in visiting the synagogue in Moscow during his stay from May 9 to 12, 1955.

Here is what happened according to a published report:

"The visit was arranged. At 11 a.m., Tuesday, May 10, Schulman and two non-Jewish (U.S.) veterans arrived at the synagogue."

"They found there about 30 old men and the chief rabbi of Moscow, Solomon Schleifer, allegedly assembled for services."

"Schulman expressed his surprise for no services are held in the synagogue on week-day mornings at this hour."

Protestant groups are also subjected to the swing of the pendulum of Soviet favor and disfavor from a showy display of some religious ceremony in Moscow to restrictive laws and slanderous public accusations usually directed toward one particular church, such as the Baptist (the largest Protestant group in the Soviet Union), or Jehovah's Witnesses.

Treatment of the Catholic Church seems to vary geographically rather than with the times.

Where it suits Russian purposes, as in the Polish and Ukrainian regions that have been annexed to the Soviet Union, the Catholic Church is officially annexed to the Russian Orthodox Church, its priests and members having the choice of submission or punishment such as forced labor in Siberia.

In Lithuania, by contrast, some confiscated Catholic churches are reported to have been returned to religious use, and the Soviet news agency, Tass, reported on April 19, 1957, the graduation of 14 Catholic priests from a local seminary.

The Soviet Union contains representatives of many faiths and its Government seems to be willing and able whenever the occasion arises to produce some venerable church dignitary for public display and propaganda.

When the Burmese premier, U Nu, visited the Soviet Union, the alleged head of the Buddhist faith in the U.S.S.R., Pandita Lama, made it a point to go to Moscow for medical treatment and to be there to greet U Nu on his arrival in the capital.

Pandita Lama seemed to know little about any other Buddhists in the Soviet Union and refused U Nu's invitation to visit Burma on grounds of old age and ill health.

These are the grounds upon which leaders of minority religious groups in the Soviet Union generally refuse invitations to visit any place outside the borders.

In 1955, the Soviet Union succeeded in having installed as head of the Armenian Orthodox Church a Soviet puppet priest in Rumania.

This Russian priest is serving Soviet foreign policy well in establishing relations with Armenians outside the Soviet zone of control.

In all these Soviet relationships with religion the steady gaze can discern one constant principle, the cold and scornful use of religion as a propaganda factor, in both internal politics and foreign relations.

When nationalism is, at some particular time or place, to the interest of the Soviet policy it is fomented by all the means at hand including the encouragement of the national church or repressive measures against whatever church the national group may dislike and fear.

When and where nationalism, or any other quality associated with religion, interferes with Communist policy, it is ruthlessly repressed by all means including persecution, mass evacuation, and wholesale killing.

I have taken these accounts of Communist behavior from the record of the Soviet Union, because there, where the Communist Party is in undisputed control, its deeds are its own plain and unshared responsibility.

But the Soviet Union's actions and the behavior of Communist parties all over the world are consistent in this matter of attitude toward religion.

Everywhere the Communist is a convinced atheist, a hater of any and all religion, but, for this very reason willing to use religious belief as a tool and weapon and to dupe believers even of the clergy into gullibly following him down the path to destruction.

He will use truth, half-truth, big lie or multiple lie, with cynical disregard until anyone who tries to combat him is swamped and confused in a multitude of explanations and distinctions.

The Communist does not always lie, he takes a devilish delight in finding a truth that suits his purpose, and proclaiming it loudly.

We must perceive and act upon the truth that communism is not what it says it is, a creative, forward-moving, revolutionary force, but a counter-revolutionary dead-weight of dictatorial conspiracy and tyranny.

Its materialism is a lowering of man's sights and hopes to rewards that would not make men happy, even if he could get them, which he cannot by the Communist conspiratorial methods.

Religion—Christianity, the revolution of the spirit of man is the real forward movement in the world.

This is the courage that knows no defeat even in prison or in the grave.

This is the spirit that holds through death and disaster, through hardship and warfare and victory, to the Christian virtues of faith, hope, and charity.

These are no armor against communism, they are no weapon against communism.

Let those who scorn religion, like the Communists, presume to make use of religion as a tool and a weapon, to hide behind it and to smash down their enemies with it.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1961

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, amid the seething strife that mars the earth which could be so fair, we turn from ourselves and all the vexatious problems which press upon us to the supreme spiritual verities which cannot be shaken, which abide forever, and on which in the end our very salvation depends.

As members of Thy family on this shrinking globe, may we be gripped and guided by the realization that we are indeed our brother's keeper.

Deliver us from complacent satisfaction, as in an impoverished world we gaze upon its misery from the ivory towers of our own privilege.

By the saving grace of true penitence, may we speedily cleanse our land of betrayals which cut across and deny our high profession.

Open our ears to the imperative voice which sounds across the ages, saying, "I was hungry, You fed me; I was imprisoned, You came unto me," as an ancient parable becomes today's soundest politics and policies.

In the Master's name we lift our prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HUMPHREY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of Friday, January 6, 1961, was dispensed with.

ATTENDANCE OF A SENATOR

HOMER E. CAPEHART, a Senator from the State of Indiana, attended today.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, under the usual morning hour for the introduction of bills and the transaction of routine business, I ask unanimous

consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON RESERVE FORCES

A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Secretary of Defense on Reserve Forces, for the fiscal year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

COMPENSATION OF ACADEMIC DEAN OF NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel and Reserve Forces), Department of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, U.S. Code, to provide that the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe the compensation of the Academic Dean of the Naval Postgraduate School (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON SPECIAL HELIUM-PRODUCTION FUND

A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, on the special helium-production fund, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF FLIGHT TRAINING PROGRAM

A letter from the Deputy Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Secretary of the Air Force on progress of the flight training program, dated January 1961 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS ON ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS TO SMALL AND OTHER BUSINESS FIRMS

A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on Army, Navy, and Air Force

prime contracts awards to small and other business firms, during the month of October 1960 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Let us regard these flags with love and reverence for they are emblems of our religious faith and of the loyalty and respect we owe to our beloved country.

As we gaze upon Old Glory let us resolve in our hearts to renew our allegiance to God and country saying in all sincerity to our glorious national emblem—"Dear old flag, we fling thee afresh to the breeze and say, 'three cheers for the red, white, and blue,' and we shall place above thee but one symbol 'neath God's shining sun the cross of His only begotten Son and under the inspiration of the cross and the flag we shall march to the moral, the mental, and the spiritual mastery of mankind."

REPORT OF GOVERNMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the government of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An Act to provide for compulsory school attendance, for the taking of a school census in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 4, 1925 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

DISCHARGE BY BOARD OF PAROLE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OF CERTAIN PAROLEES

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia to discharge a parolee from supervision prior to the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO SMALL CLAIMS AND CONCILIATION BRANCH OF MUNICIPAL COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act relating to the small claims and conciliation branch of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Council, for the 2-year period April 1, 1958-March 31, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF AIR FORCE CONTRACT WITH ALLISON DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to